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U.S., SOVIET COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV STATEMENT

PRAVDA Editorial

PM162005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Program for Lasting Peace"]

[Text] The statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, putting forward a package of major new foreign policy initiatives has generated tremendous interest. It is a case of an epoch-making document in the struggle of Lenin's party and the Soviet State for lasting and universal peace. Our country is submitting for peoples' judgement and governments' examination, a program for the full and universal abolition of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, man's liberation from the threat of self-annihilation, and the safeguarding of reliable security for present and future generations of earth's inhabitants.

This lofty goal has been put on the agenda of world politics for practical implementation at a notable time. The year of the 27th CPSU Congress has come -- the congress which will adopt a program for accelerating our peaceful building. By a UN decision 1986 is International Peace Year.

A turn for the better is needed in the international arena. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the entire world are waiting for it and demanding it. Proceeding from this premise, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government have decided on a number of major, fundamental foreign policy actions.

"Their purport," the statement notes, "is to promote the improvement of the international situation to the maximum. They are dictated by the need to overcome the negative, confrontationist tendencies which have grown up in recent years and to clear the way for curtailment of the nuclear arms race on earth and its prevention in space, for a general reduction in the threat of war, and for the establishment of trust as an inalienable component of relations between states."

Chief among these actions is the specific program, geared to an explicitly defined period of time, for the total abolition of nuclear weapons throughout the world. It is time, high time, to rid mankind of the fear of a nuclear catastrophe and to place a great discovery of human genius -- the energy of the atom -- only at the service of peace and the benefit of the peoples. This is a realistic and feasible matter if we embark on it immediately -- directly in 1986.

The Soviet Union proposes acting gradually and consistently to implement and complete the process of earth's liberation from nuclear weapons within the next 15 years, before the start of the next century.

The first stage presupposes that over 5-8 years the USSR and the United States will halve their nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory. No more than 6,000 charges each will be retained on their remaining delivery vehicles.

Obviously, such a radical reduction is only possible if the USSR and the United States mutually abandon the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space strike weapons. The creation [sozdaniye] of these weapons, as the Soviet Union has repeatedly warned, would cancel out the hope of reducing nuclear weapons on earth.

In the first state, it is further intended to liquidate USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles -- both ballistic and cruise missiles -- in the European zone.

This would be the first step on the path of freeing the European Continent of nuclear weapons. Here, according to the logic of things, the United States must adopt a commitment not to supply its strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries. Britain and France must undertake not to build up their own corresponding nuclear weapons.

In the second stage, which should begin no later than 1990 and last 5-7 years, the other nuclear powers are to begin to join in nuclear disarmament. The USSR and the United States in the same period are to continue the reductions negotiated in the first stage and carry out further measures to liquidate their own medium-range nuclear weapons and freeze their tactical nuclear means.

Following a 50-percent reduction of their corresponding weapons by the Soviet Union and the United States in the second stage, another radical step will be taken -- tactical nuclear weapons are to be liquidated by all nuclear powers.

In the same period, the Soviet-U.S. accord banning space strike weapons should have become comprehensive, with obligatory participation by the leading industrial powers. All nuclear powers would halt nuclear weapon tests.

The third stage is to open no later than 1995. The liquidation of all remaining nuclear weapons is to be concluded. By the end of 1999 there are to be no more nuclear weapons left on earth. A universal agreement is to be elaborated to prevent the revival of these weapons ever again.

The Soviet proposals are large-scale, topical, and specific. Unlike the U.S. "star wars" plan, which envisages the creation [sozdaniye] of new space strike weapons using nuclear energy, our program is really a program to destroy nuclear weapons.

The practical approach to this great goal is confirmed by yet another important decision of the Soviet Union. As the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stated, we are extending our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which expired 31 December 1985, by 3 months. This is a major new act of goodwill. The extension of the moratorium is not an easy decision for the Soviet Union. It cannot indefinitely display unilateral restraint as regards nuclear tests. But the stake is too high and the responsibility for the fate of peace is too great not to try out all possibilities for influencing the position of others by force of example. The United States is being given extra time to weigh up the Soviet proposals on halting nuclear explosions. The peoples expect and demand a serious approach by Washington. The U.S. side's pursuit of the chimera of military superiority is a fruitless and dangerous policy. The USSR proposes embarking on the path of judicious and responsible decisions.

The talks on nuclear and space weapons being resumed in Geneva are of special importance in this connection. During the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, it was resolved to speed them up and this agreement cannot remain a declaration. A constructive approach by the U.S. side is needed primarily on the question of space. Space must remain peaceful, strike weapons must not be deployed there. Nor must they be created [sozdavatsya]. Preventing the spread of the arms race to near-earth space means opening the way for an in-depth reduction of nuclear weapons.

The European aspect of the nuclear problem is very important. The security conditions on the continent are becoming increasingly worse. It is time to put an end to this development of events and cut this Gordian knot. The Soviet proposals to free Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons remain in force.

The initial radical step in this direction has already been proposed by the Soviet Union in the first stage of the program to liquidate nuclear weapons.

It is no accident that a considerable number of the new Soviet initiatives are addressed precisely to Europe. It can perform a special mission -- the rebuilding of detente.

As well as complete liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the Soviet Union deems it a perfectly realistic task to completely eliminate that barbarous means of mass destruction, chemical means, by the same date also. Here, our country proposes liquidating, on a mutual basis, the actual industrial base for the manufacture of chemical weapons. The Soviet proposals in this sphere are of exceptional importance. They make it possible to intensify the talks to conclude an effective international convention, subject to verification, to ban chemical weapons and destroy their stocks, as was agreed at the Geneva meeting.

The package of new initiatives put forward in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement encompasses all of the most important avenues and spheres of activity devoted to the interests of disarmament, restoration of trust, and strengthening of the prospects for a peaceful future and all peoples' progress. Important constructive considerations have been expressed in respect to the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. A key to the solution of outstanding problems at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security- and Disarmament in Europe has been proposed. The implementation of the program for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century would also raise Asian security to a qualitatively new level and would represent a contribution to the joint quest, alongside all Asian countries, for a common comprehensive approach to shaping a system of security and lasting peace on the planet's largest and most densely populated continent.

The Soviet program provides a counterbalance to the runaway nuclear arms race. It is permeated by a bold, innovative approach to resolving outstanding problems. The Soviet stance in respect to monitoring the destruction and reduction of arms, as set out in the statement, is of key importance in this context. The USSR is prepared to adopt virtually any measures to strictly monitor whatever is necessary, be it the absence of explosions, a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike arms (including inspection of the relevant laboratories), or the reduction of conventional arms, and so forth. All this refutes the favorite excuse behind which the opponents of ending the arms race tried to hide. Monitoring is not a problem for the USSR: the problem lies in the political will and goodwill which the United States and other NATO countries which pay lip service to disarmament will have to prove.

The whole world sees that it is not the USSR which is holding matters up. Quite the reverse, it is purposefully seeking a solution to the cardinal problems of the present time and seeking by force of its own example, by force of constructive ideas and realistic, businesslike proposals based on the principles of equality and identical security and proceeding from the interests of strengthening peace, both in the world as a whole and in its individual regions. The notorious NATO rantings about the "Soviet military threat" have been utterly crushed. Only a state which truly affirms peace and security in the world can put forward such proposals and take such steps.

The new Soviet proposals are addressed not just to governments, but to all peoples, all public forces and antiwar movements, to all people of goodwill. That is understandable. Preserving peace and delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war is a matter which concerns one and all. All forces which favor peace must be mobilized, united, and galvanized into action to ensure the success of this cause. The Soviet program for a nuclear-free world is in keeping with the aspirations of all peoples. Unquestionably, it will gain the ardent support of millions upon millions of people throughout the world.

The entire content of the statement is new concrete expression of the peace-loving foreign policy of our party and state. The constructive proposals that have been put forward are a practical embodiment of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum line which has been enshrined in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program; they are the embodiment of the policy of struggle for peace and social progress. The USSR's new steps are an expression of the Soviet people's single-minded desire to engage in creative labor and live in peace with all peoples. The Soviet people ardently approve and support the new resolute actions in defense of peace and for improving the entire international situation. They regard them as the expression of the spirit and flesh of our domestic and foreign policy and of their organic unity. By their labor they strengthen the cause of peace. The competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress is under way everywhere. Large-scale work to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development is in progress.

The Land of the Soviets is hoisting even higher the banner of peace, freedom, and humanism which Great October raised above the planet.

Reagan, Shultz Reactions

PM162015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

["White House Reaction to M.S. Gorbachev's Statement" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Washington, 16 Jan (TASS) -- The White House has circulated the U.S. President's statement in connection with the new Soviet proposals, set forth in the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. Ronald Reagan welcomes the statement of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and expresses the hope that the Soviet proposals will constitute a useful further step in the process of reducing nuclear armaments. He points out that the United States, jointly with its allies, will carefully study the proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Many elements contained in the Soviet documents, the President's statement says, "have not altered compared with the Soviet Union's previous positions." At the same time, it is noted further, the Soviet proposal contains other elements which it seems at first glance, can be constructive.

The President referred to various remarks on questions of strategic nuclear arms which he had made at various times. In this connection, attention is drawn to the fact that the White House document in question completely passes over the issue of not allowing the creation, testing and deployment [sozdaniye, ispytaniye i razvertyvaniye] of offensive space arms.

The President points out that the U.S. delegation in Geneva is charged with implementing the accord reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva with the aim of achieving very speedy progress in the matter of "achieving radical reductions of offensive nuclear arms and, in particular, concluding a provisional agreement concerning intermediate-range nuclear forces." The U.S. President notes that if the position formulated by the general secretary brings us closer to this aim, then this may be a constructive step.

At the same time the President's statement was made, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz gave an interview to ABC television, in which, while avoiding discussion of the specific proposals submitted by the Soviet Union, he generally tried to demonstrate that the United States has previously been calling for the destruction of all nuclear arms and that this is the stance held by the President at the moment. In the same way as Reagan, Shultz failed to say a word about the interlinkage of the whole complex of space and nuclear arms -- strategic and medium-range.

To a direct question about the U.S. attitude toward the Soviet proposal about destroying medium-range missiles, Shultz went into arguments about "globalism," about the need for discussing this question, about defining the term "destruction" of this weapon more closely, and so forth, which prompted a remark from a correspondent that his reply sounded ambiguous. To this Shultz replied he was not trying to be ambiguous and repeated in general that the United States is in favor of the destruction of all types of nuclear arms.

Karpov Remarks

LD162015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Our correspondent has met the leader of the Soviet delegation in Geneva, Comrade Karpov. Here is what he said:

[Begin Karpov recording] Two months ago a meeting took place here in Geneva between the leaders of the USSR and the United States in the course of which specific directions for further efforts on the question of eliminating nuclear weapons were defined. Now in his statement for the first time during the nuclear era, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has formulated a concrete program for eliminating nuclear armaments everywhere on earth by the end of the century. The Soviet delegation will be absolutely guided in the negotiations with the United States by this statement.

Our negotiations are charged with great responsibility -- the responsibility for ensuring the first stage in the elimination of nuclear weapons. It would be a great achievement if the Soviet Union and the United States reached an agreement on reducing their armaments by half. Through this they would be setting an example to other nuclear states. Proceeding from this, the delegation of the Soviet Union today began the negotiations with the U.S. delegation. [end recording]

Space Arms Ban Not a 'Precondition'

LD162008 Hamburg DPA in German 1829 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jan (DPA) -- Vladislav Teretskov, the Soviet charge d'affaires in Bonn, said at a news conference today on the subject of Gorbachev's proposals that the "removal" of all medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe suggested by the Communist Party leader does not only mean their withdrawal. What is involved is rather the actual destruction of this weapon potential.

Teretskov does not want Gorbachev's allusion to a mutual renunciation by the superpowers of the development, testing, and stationing of space weapons to be regarded as a "precondition" for realizing the Soviet proposals. It would, however, be nonsensical to begin the destruction of all nuclear weapons and at the same time, work on a new weapon system like SDI.

Teretskov would not comment on the negotiations between Bonn and Washington on a technological agreement. It must be left to the Federal Government what conclusions it draws from the new Soviet initiative. However, Teretskov drew attention to Gorbachev's assertion that it is the task of all states and not only the superpowers to prevent an arms race in space.

Soviet Envoy Discusses Proposal

DW170830 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2135 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Werner Schawer report in the "Tagesthemen" program]

[Text] The diplomats are receiving correspondents. Today it was the turn of the Russians. A week ago the U.S. ambassador invited the press and demanded measures against Libya. In the Soviet Embassy today, other dimensions were involved.

Envoy Terekhov expanded on the disarmament proposals of his general secretary, which appear to be nearly utopian. One of the first steps he proposes is aimed at the interests of many Europeans.

[Begin Terekhov recording] In this phase, a great step with regard to the intermediate-range weapons in Europe is possible as well, that is to say, the immediate, complete elimination of all Soviet and U.S. ballistic missiles and cruise missiles in the European zone. [end recording]

Elimination of the intermediate-range weapons, he explained in response to repeated questions, means their destruction. What primarily matters to the Soviet Union is the U.S. SDI antimissile system. This, he maintained, turns the strategic balance into strategic chaos. He preferred to answer questions in Russian.

[Begin recording Terekhov interpreter] The statement of the general secretary says that a new approach is required now, that it is necessary to replace the logic of confrontation and of the Stone Age -- in which everyone was endeavoring to have the heavier stone -- with the logic of cooperation and joint ventures. [end recording]

Terekhov stressed that the Soviet Union is receptive to on-the-spot verification of disarmament. The questions ceased after about 1 hour. He announced that he would invite the press again whenever new information was available.

Bogachev Notes Proposal's Aim

LD161821 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 16 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

Having adopted its "star wars" programme in 1983, Washington announced that the deployment of new ABM strike weapons in outer space would be, allegedly, the best way to make nuclear armaments "impotent and obsolete".

The U.S. Administration's goal of seeking to devitalize nuclear weapons in itself does not draw any objections. But serious doubts about the sincerity of American statements about the objectives of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" are generated by the fact that Washington suggests advancing towards disarmament over a comparatively limited area of the earth's surface through moving the arms race into a new sphere -- infinite space.

While promising to reduce nuclear armouries at some future date, the U.S. Administration is intensively building up its strategic offensive weapons. It is about to put into service MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, Midgetman and submarine-launched Trident-2 ballistic missiles, and is positioning Pershing-2 medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Even the "defensive" ABM systems, currently developed in the United States under its "star wars" plan -- particle-beam weapons, nuclear-powered x-ray lasers and other devices -- are slated for deployment in outer space chiefly above Soviet territory. Washington is trying to convince the socialist countries that these armaments are intended solely for destroying missiles in flight.

Experts, however, while expressing their doubts as to the systems' ability to reliably hit flying objects in space, stress that they can be used much more effectively in a first strike at ground-based targets.

The point at issue, thus, is not only the development of an anti-ballistic missile defence system for the United States, which might generate the dangerous illusion of impunity in aggression, but also the deployment of an extremely destabilizing American "astrodome" complete with strike space weapons above the socialist countries.

The Soviet Union denounces the plans of spreading the arms race into outer space that can only enhance the threat of a devastating nuclear war. The Soviet Union counterposes a practical programme of ridding mankind of the fear of a nuclear catastrophe to the baseless American concept of disarmament through the militarization of space which provides, in fact, only for the militarization of outer space, but not for disarmament. The Soviet programme offers a step-by-step reduction and ultimately total elimination of nuclear arsenals within the next 15 years while keeping weapons out of space.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has declared that no one will lose from the implementation of the programme, while everyone will benefit from it.

Kornilov Views Importance

LD161128 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 16 Jan 86

["Into the Third Millenium -- Without Nuclear Weapons!" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

Once again the attention of the world is riveted to Moscow from where came an impassioned call for peace, for reversing resolutely the negative course of events, for ending the era of confrontation and entering an era of talks, an era of detente, for assisting to a maximum degree an improvement of the international situation. Discussing and commenting on the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, prominent political and public figures and the mass media in different countries stress that the statement is truly a milestone document in the consistent effort of the U.S.S.R. to safeguard and strengthen peace, to ensure that the world should approach the end of the 20th century under the sign of peace and nuclear disarmament which would meet the vital interests and aspirations of all people of the world.

And this is really so. Loyal to its principled Leninist policy of peace, the Soviet Union rejects the stake on force in politics, rejects such a course of action that can lead to confrontation. What is the most important element in the complex of wide-scale foreign policy initiatives and actions of principled character which underlie the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R.?

The backbone of these actions is doubtless a large-scale and concrete program for the elimination of nuclear weapons the world over -- the program to be carried out over a definite period of time. Our country proposes a step-by-step and consistent process of ridding the earth of nuclear weapons, to be implemented and completed within the next 15 years, before the end of this century.

Our country is in favor of the U.S.S.R. and the United States reducing by one half the nuclear arms that can reach each other's territory -- as early as at the first stage of the realization of that program, that is, within the next 5-8 years -- naturally enough, given the mutual renunciation of the development, testing and deployment of space strike arms, for the production of such arms would blast every hope for a reduction of nuclear arsenals on earth. Our country wants to see the other nuclear powers joining in the process of nuclear disarmament at the second stage which is to start no later than 1990. Developing and deepening, that process is to enter the final third stage during which the elimination of all remaining nuclear weapons would be completed.

This is a large-scale realistic and truly impressive program which, if realized, would mean that this planet enters the third millenium without nuclear weapons! Is there any need to say that no one stands to lose from the implementation of such a program, that, on the contrary, everyone will benefit from it?

Of course, this is an open secret that in the present day world there exist forces which do not like the line toward the revival and consolidation of the process of detente. It is well known that a mighty military-industrial complex which was created in the West, primarily in the United States, today, like before, acts as a motive force of the relentless arms race, a generator of militarism. It is well known that speeches are still coming today from some of the highest rostrums in the West -- speeches aimed at dispelling the "spirit of Geneva" -- that new factor which favorably influences international relations today.

The reaction to the new, exceptionally important and constructive Soviet proposals, the readiness to transfer them to the level of practical actions will undoubtedly make it possible to find out more clearly and fully who is indeed striving sincerely and consistently to put an end to the threat of nuclear self-annihilation and who, paying lip service to peace, in actual fact would like to work in the opposite direction, trying not only to carry on with the nuclear arms race on earth, but also to project it to outer space. If the U.S. Administration, as it has repeatedly affirmed, is dedicated to the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, it now has a practical possibility really to engage in it.

The new Soviet peace initiatives and actions which the French newspaper L'HUMANITE with good reason describes as "an invitation to peace" is another powerful blow at the ill-intentioned lies, played up in some places in the West, about "Moscow's aggressiveness" and about the "Soviet threat" that does not exist in reality. It is clear to every unbiased person that such a wide-scale and constructive program, as the one formulated in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, could come only from a genuinely peaceful state, only from a country which places the cause of strengthening peace and ensuring security of nations above everything else in its foreign policy. The Soviet Union is working toward the attainment of these lofty aims. The whole world can see now that the U.S.S.R. hoists even higher the banner of peace, freedom and humanism unfolded over this planet by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Shishlin Sees 'Concrete Program'

LD162154 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jan 86

[T t] Our permanent correspondent in Moscow, Stefan Babiak, asked prominent Soviet commentator Nikolay Shishlin how the latest [arms] initiatives are assessed in the USSR:

[Begin Shishlin recording in Russian fading into Czech translation] I think that such a wide and all-encompassing plan for settling crucial world problems has never existed before.

The ideas contained in the declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev further develop the joint line prepared at the Prague and Sofia sessions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. However, I would like to stress the fact that this is not only a repetition of known facts. The CPSU general secretary's statement concentrates on the most important problem of our times: doing away with nuclear arsenals. The plan contained in Comrade Gorbachev's statement offers a concrete program of actions, the implementation of which would make the world into a more peaceful and more civilized place in which people could happily live and work. [end recording]

Differing Opinions Cited

LD162204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has aroused worldwide interest. Foreign reaction to the document is discussed by our commentator Viktor Levin:

In the new comprehensive peace initiative of the Soviet Union, declared Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to TASS's Hanoi correspondent, the USSR is again displaying its high degree of responsibility for the destiny of present and future generations.

The U.S. mass media also refer to this responsibility, although they do not use that particular definition of it. That was how I understood a commentator of the U.S. television company ABC when he stressed that, for Moscow, the monitoring of nuclear explosions was not a problem. The Soviet Union is in favor of it. But in the United States, attempts are still being made to turn the problem of monitoring into a stumbling block. In a press statement, President Reagan welcomed the new Soviet initiatives and expressed hope that the Soviet proposals will be a useful further step in the process of reducing nuclear armaments. The President is in favor of giving them careful study. Secretary of State Shultz said there is a great deal in the statement made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee that is of interest, but, on the whole, he defended the current U.S. position.

It seems to me that there could hardly have been any other initial reaction from official Washington. The whole question rests with the mood in which they will study the Soviet proposals. Will they strive to find points of contact or will they bend all their efforts toward playing up the differences and continuing with the "star wars" program? Naturally, there is as yet no answer to this question, but a great deal depends on it. As the Soviet document points out, the creation of offensive weapons for use in space cancels out the hope of reducing nuclear armaments on earth.

The Soviet Union has demonstrated that it approaches the most acute problems of modern times with a high level of responsibility. Not only we, but the whole world expects this of other states too.

Soviet Peace Group's Approval

LD162121 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 16 TASS — The Soviet Peace Committee expressed complete approval of and strong support for the new peace initiatives advanced in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. The statement adopted by the Presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee today, says that bold, far-reaching proposals of the USSR open up a real opportunity to put an end to the insanity of the arms race, to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe forever.

The new Soviet peace initiatives are an evidence of lofty responsibility for the destinies of peace, a manifestation of new thinking and new policy determined by the realities of the nuclear age. They reflect numerous initiatives and proposals advanced by peace movements of different countries, they mean materialisation of the "Geneva spirit", the statement says. The Soviet Peace Committee turns to anti-war organisations and movements of the USA on which it largely depends now what direction the further developments will take.

Motivated by the striving to arrest and reverse the nuclear arms race, manifesting good will, our country extended for another three months the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions introduced on August 6, 1985, the Soviet peace champions note. We expect and hope that this step will be duly appreciated, we believe in the common sense and peacefulness of the American people. While it is not too late, an end must be put to nuclear explosions in the USA and talks must be started on banning all nuclear tests everywhere.

The Soviet proposals give humanity a unique chance to arrest the sliding to the abyss of nuclear war, to guarantee mankind's survival. There must be no indifferent people when faced with the choice put by history itself, the statement says. We extend the hand to anti-war organisations and movements of all countries and continents and we call for launching together wide struggle so that mankind should usher in the year 2000 under the peaceful skies, the statement says.

CORRESPONDENTS EXAMINE CHANCES FOR PROGRESS AT TALKS

'Moments That Give Rise to Concern'

LD161853 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva, January 16 TASS — By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev

The latest statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, which contains a comprehensive programme of eliminating nuclear weapons, stresses the prime importance of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments that were resumed in Geneva today.

Can one expect from them any shifts, practical results? This question is being asked now not only by political observers, but also the world public at large.

Hopes that constructive solutions can be found to problems of international security re-emerged following the recent meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The principled provision of their joint declaration to the effect that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, that there can be no winners in it, and that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States will seek to achieve military superiority evoked universal approval.

It is also noteworthy that the top leaders of both nations agreed to accelerate the work at the Geneva negotiations with a view to accomplishing the tasks set down earlier of preventing an arms race in outer space and ending it on earth.

The programme for a total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, set forth by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, creates an opportunity for making a genuine turn for the better in international relations and ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear annihilation.

The Soviet delegation to the talks confirmed on arrival in Geneva that it is prepared for a constructive dialogue. The dialogue itself, however, as well as the elaboration of mutually acceptable accords demand efforts from both sides. Regrettably, the American position reveals a number of moments that give rise to concern. This applies primarily to the persistent attempts by U.S. reactionary circles to reject the positive results of the Geneva meeting, to preserve and expand new programmes of armaments, above all, the notorious "star wars" project.

Equally worrying is the statement by the U.S. delegation that it intends to stick to the early proposals despite the fact that they not only totally ignore the key issue of banning the development of strike space armaments but, once realized, would also bring about an actual increase in the number of nuclear warheads and enable the United States to achieve unilateral military advantages.

According to Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, reaching tangible results at the Geneva talks would mean filling with considerable material content the Soviet side's programme for a total eradication of nuclear armaments by the year 2000. This is what peoples all over the world expect, this is what they demand.

'Responsible Approach' Essential

LD161853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Report by commentator Sergey Pravdin with comments by correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev from Geneva]

[Text] [Pravdin] The USSR-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons resume in Geneva today. As noted in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the Soviet-U.S. summit last November it was decided to speed up the talks; this accord cannot remain just a declaration. The Soviet delegation in Geneva will have instructions to act in strict accordance with this accord. We, the statement says, expect the same constructive approach from the U.S. side, above all on the questions of space. Our correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev reports from Geneva:

[Dmitriyev] The new round is beginning in conditions which are more favorable for achieving progress than the preceding round because as you know, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting took place here in Geneva 2 months ago and during it the decision was made to speed up the talks. As far as the Soviet side is concerned, it has been and still is devoted to the cause of very speedily reaching concrete accords on all directions of the talks. It is essential that Washington also displays a responsible approach.

ZAGLADIN ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, USSR POLICY

AU141341 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jan 86 p 5

[Interview given by Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the Central Committee's International Department: to special correspondent Peter Sereny and Moscow correspondent Istvan Zalai in Moscow: "Interview With Soviet Politician Vadim Zagladin -- Where Is the World Heading After Geneva?"; date not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] With the approach of the CPSU Congress, we asked Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy head of the Central Committee's International Department (of Central Committee secretary level) to comment on some international issues and current issues of Soviet peace policy. He received our special correspondent Peter Sereny and our Moscow correspondent Istvan Zalai at the Headquarters of the Central Committee in Moscow.

[Sereny, Zalai] In their foreign policy, the CPSU and the Soviet State start from the realities of the changing world. What is new nowadays in the activity of Soviet foreign policy?

[Zagladin] Last year's April CPSU Central Committee plenum spoke with emphasis about the importance of a multifaceted activization of Soviet foreign policy. You are right in saying that the CPSU and the Soviet State starts from the realities of our current world. The main characteristics of this reality are that the world has reached a very responsible and important crossroads. The dialectics of the arms race are such that, taking into consideration existing weapons and particularly those now appearing -- I mean the space war weapons -- war is in fact an impossibility. However, irresponsible forces might unleash one. In that event war would lead to global catastrophe. There would be no winners in this war.

Therefore, it was necessary to reevaluate certain truths considered to be absolute for centuries, such as, "if you want peace, prepare for war." Today it is obvious that further preparation for war does not at all guarantee the consolidation of peace. Neither can we strengthen the security of countries generally by accumulating increasingly destructive armaments of increasing power.

This fact dictated the Soviet leadership's serious and responsible steps to break the course of events and to make a turn from the arms race towards a reduction of arms and from confrontation towards detente. It was in the spirit of this fact that the Soviet Union took the unilateral steps that are well known also to Hungarian readers, like halting primarily the nuclear tests, placing a moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles on the European part of the Soviet Union, and even reducing the number of missiles already deployed to the level of June 1984. We have also declared that we will not be the first to go into space with arms. Here we must also mention the wide-ranging proposals of the Soviet Union like the ones aimed at avoiding the militarization of space and radically reducing -- by 50 percent -- the number of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles capable of reaching each other's territory.

We are also taking into consideration another reality of today's world, namely that it has several poles. Socially speaking, of course, the world is divided into two social systems. Politically speaking, however, this is not the case. The relations between the Soviet Union and the United States do of course play an extremely important role because these two countries are the strongest military powers.

This fact, however, contrary to Washington's opinion, in our view does not give these powers any special rights, but it does give them a huge responsibility.

In addition to the United States, the European countries and Japan, as well as the nonaligned countries, play a great and active role in world affairs. The countries of Africa and Latin America as well as those of the Pacific area are showing an increasing activity as independent factors. Our policy takes this circumstance into consideration. Soviet diplomacy is very active in practically all the main trends. And we believe that we succeeded in achieving a certain progress last year.

[Sereny, Zalai] The CPSU draft program strengthens the policy of peaceful coexistence. This postulates peaceful competition between the two world systems. Where do we stand today in this competition? What are the medium and long-term tasks?

[Zagladin] First of all, let me draw attention to the fact that there is a stipulation in the newly formulated CPSU Program about which we did not talk previously. We have always said -- and this is the common view of all countries -- that there is no alternative in our age to the policy of peaceful coexistence. The principles of this policy are well-known and Article 3 of the draft program of course repeats them. At the same time, our party regarded it important this time also to stress how the world should be like under relations of peaceful coexistence. The first paragraph of the draft program says that peaceful coexistence does not just mean the absence of war but an international order characterized not by military power but good-neighborliness and cooperation, and international order in which the exchange of scientific results and cultural values would be widespread. Favorable possibilities would be opened also to solve, through the joint efforts on all countries, the global problems facing mankind.

It is obvious that the competition between the two systems will continue also under such peaceful coexistence. In our view, this competition is of a comprehensive character. The CPSU Draft Program says that socialism must prove its advantages by setting an example in all areas of life: through the dynamic development of the economy, science and culture; the increase in the workers' standard of living; and the widening of socialist democracy. The process of competition between the two systems for us in fact means that we should gradually and increasingly discover the advantages inherent in the socialist society.

I have already mentioned that the competition is of a comprehensive character. The economy, and above all the scientific-technological revolution, are the main areas enjoying priority in the current phase. In this respect, our countries have a huge potential. A quarter of the world's scientists is concentrated in our countries. The CEMA countries are in the first place in the number of registered invention and innovation. However, we have not yet solved all the tasks concerning their implementation and the link between science and production.

I believe that the decision adopted at the 41st extraordinary session of CEMA, that is, our countries' comprehensive technological-scientific development program until the year 2000, provide a realistic basis for the progress in this direction of all the countries of the socialist community. We, in the Soviet Union, take this program very seriously.

Let me add something to this. In the course of the competition, we of course take notice of everything that is good in the capitalist world, everything that is an economic, scientific, and technological achievement.

It is obvious, however, that noticing these achievements does not mean that we mechanically repeat everything that happens in the capitalist world. If we did that, then socialism would after all only be a reflection on capitalism, and this cannot be our goal. I mean this both for production and consumption. It is obvious that the concepts of standard-of-living and living style in socialism are not the same as those in the capitalist world. Our concepts as to what the way of life and standard of living should be like in socialism are determined by a Marxist-Leninist thesis, namely that it is the historical mission of communism to create the conditions for the multifaceted development of the personality. Therefore, our ideal is not a consumer society but a society which, while ensuring the fulfillment of the people's material needs at a rational level, at the same time creates the conditions necessary for their intellectual, cultural, and physical development. Of course, all these questions must be further researched, a task that can be effective only if we take into consideration the experiences accumulated in all the countries of our community.

[Sereny, Zalai] The relations between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries enjoy priority in the new documents of the CPSU. At the same time, it is well known that the relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. are of a decisive importance from the point of view of maintaining world peace. Please, explain this priority to us.

[Zagladin] There are many circumstances that have caused the CPSU to give a character of priority to its cooperation with the socialist countries. Two among these circumstances are the most important. The first is that the final goals of the working class and of the communist movement are embodied in our countries. All of us, each country on its own and taking into consideration its own particularities, are jointly building the new society and are advancing on the path to communism. And communism is not a phenomenon of local importance but a world historical one. In this great cause, cooperation, joint work, and exchange of views between the socialist countries are indispensable preconditions for success.

The second among the above-mentioned most important circumstances is that our countries and the entire socialist community are the bastions of universal peace. Our community's decisive contribution to the cause of peace is essentially recognized by everyone, even by our enemies. It is no accident that our enemies are making such great efforts to thwart the foreign policy of socialism and -- among other things -- to undermine the unity of our countries. It is our conviction that the strengthening of our countries' multifaceted and coordinated activity in the international arena is an important precondition for maintaining and consolidating peace. Therefore, this is the socialist foreign policy trend that necessarily enjoys priority.

[Zalai, Sereny] What do you think about the possible Soviet-U.S. arms negotiation developments 1 and 1/2 months after Geneva?

[Zagladin] The Geneva conference between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan was a historic event. However, the results achieved there can only be evaluated on the basis of both parties' concrete acts. At the moment, a good many statements can be heard in the United States in support of peace, disarmament, and the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations. However, as far as deeds are concerned, they do not match up to the statements, or to be more precise: they oppose them. Indeed, arming is continuing in the United States. This applies to the "star wars" preparations, and what is more, the use of nuclear devices (this has been indicated by the recent nuclear explosion in Nevada, the aim of which was to test the nuclear generator system of space lasers).

Can the political line of "new globalism" that has been advocated by the United States and adopted in practice in fact be considered as being in accordance with the Geneva agreement? In fact, this is outright interference in other states' domestic affairs, and it threatens to create new hotbeds for military conflicts. Neither can we consider the intentions of the United States to cause the disintegration of the socialist community, which manifest themselves in attempts to pit certain countries or parties against others, as being in the spirit of Geneva. In other words, since Geneva, the atmosphere of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and the international atmosphere in general, has somewhat improved. But, in my opinion, it is dangerous to exaggerate the significance of this improvement. Considering the deeds of the United States in practice, the logical question emerges: What if they are trying to use this new atmosphere to disguise the old political line?

The world has remained complicated and complex, and for the time being, it has not been possible to stop the actual trends behind confrontations and the arms race. From this we draw the following conclusion: Efforts must continue to stabilize peace, activate joint peace offensives so that we arrive at a real turning point in world affairs. And it is natural that the internal success of the countries of socialism, the fulfillment of their programs for domestic affairs and the economy, continues to play a significant role, or if you like, fulfills the role of a foundation for peace. Our parties are all responsible before their peoples for the implementation of their political course, and this in turn is a great responsibility before the people of the world.

[Sereny, Zalai] To what extent is it possible for Soviet-U.S. relations to return to their normal channels? What reasons are there in favor of cooperation and what interests hinder it?

[Zagladin] It cannot be said that the relationship of the Soviet Union and the United States has been perfectly normal in the past, even if we think of the years of detente. The Soviet Union wishes to have good-neighborly relations with the United States, it wants to have peaceful cooperation in those issues where it is possible. So far, this has not been possible. And this is not the fault of the Soviet party.

What is the obstacle? It is the mood, the plans, and actions of social and political groups in the United States (and in some other Western countries) which have not abandoned the idea of gaining power and continue to regard military superiority and dictates to other nations as being the main purpose and task of their activities.

The CPSU's political line, the political line of all the countries in the socialist community, and their efforts to stop the arms race and confrontation, on the other hand, do promote a return to normal terms between the Soviet Union and the United States.

[Sereny, Zalai] In what form is it possible to return to detente?

[Zagladin] Let us have no guesses. At the moment it is clear that the first step on the road to peace must be the end of the arms race. There would be a great leap forward on this road if the United States agreed to introduce the moratorium on nuclear tests. Namely, such a moratorium is the same as taking steps toward an appropriate agreement on the gradual and complete elimination of nuclear explosions, and thus, the elimination of nuclear weapons. Of course, it would be very significant if success for the Geneva negotiations on arms limitation were assured. At the meeting of the two countries' leaders there was agreement to speed up these negotiations.

They will soon commence and we shall see what conduct the U.S. representatives demonstrate. I myself, am not as yet an optimist, because the above mentioned practical steps of the United States do not give any ground for us to hope for rapid progress.

It is possible that the development in East-West relations will promote a return to detente. These contacts, including economic relations, help to improve the atmosphere and to make a part of those groups that are as yet passive join the side of detente.

However, there is no ground yet for exaggerating the role of such contacts. It is progress in the main strategic aims that is of decisive significance. One must never put the horse behind the carriage.

The cause of detente could be supported by all countries, whether large, medium, or small. A country is not only able to, but it also must support it. As far as our countries, the socialist countries, are concerned the main thing is a coordinated foreign policy. There is a reliable platform for this, namely, in the form of decisions and resolutions accepted by the leaders of our countries in Sofia and Prague. The platform of Sofia and Prague is the platform of detente.

[Sereny, Zalai] It seems that Soviet foreign policy has attached new importance to Western Europe in recent months. What is the reason for this, and in your opinion, what are the common and what are the adverse points in the interests of the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries in the region?

[Zagladin] As I have already mentioned, our political line attaches great importance to developing relations with all states, within the limit of reality in today's world. At the same time, Europe plays an important role in our policies. In Europe -- as in other regions of the world -- the indispensable condition for lasting and positive processes is to respect the regional and political reality that developed after the two world wars, which consequently means, to reject the revanchist tendencies of the imperialist powers.

Europe's role in our political line is determined by both historical and current political reasons; it must not be forgotten that both world wars fell upon us from Europe. The period of detente demonstrated great opportunities and the good prospects inherent in all-European cooperation. These possibilities must be exploited in their entirety. As regards this issue, there are some aspects where the interests of the capitalist West and the socialist East coincide on our continent.

Judging from impressions based on speeches of West European political factors, the press and personal meetings, it is evident that the West European states are trying to gain greater freedom of action with the NATO alliance. I think this is the natural result of contradictions that in fact exist between the United States and the West European countries both in the economic and the political fields.

Apart from this tendency, which is positive on the whole as regards the cause of peace, there are other tendencies in Europe. For example, the fact that the FRG and the United Kingdom have in various degrees, agreed to take part in the U.S. SDI program gives cause for caution. This is a direct participation in further increasing the arms race, in physically preparing for a war. It appears that serious dangers lie also in the development of the plan for a European defence initiative, which is insisted on at present above all by the FRG. These plans could further increase the military confrontation in Europe, and indicate a threat to the present balance of power, namely, the military strategic balance.

One has no idea why these plans are necessary. It is mostly said that the threat from the East must be repulsed. Yet, there has never been and is no such threat. Actually, this fact is acknowledged by almost the majority of responsible leaders in the West European countries.

[Sereny, Zalai] How do you regard the all-European process 10 years after Helsinki and preceding the meeting in Vienna this year?

[Zagladin] Actually, that is what we have been discussing. Perhaps I can add that the successful development in the all-European and the Helsinki processes is above all disturbed by forces that are not of European nature. One does not have to be a foreign political expert to notice that the United States does everything it can to slow down or hinder entirely relations between the Eastern and the Western part of Europe. For this reason they plan to take both political and economic measures. The COCOM restrictions aim not so much at hindering the transfer of military technologies to the East (anyway, our countries have proved that they are able to solve any kind of problem as regards national defence), but rather at slowing down and curbing commercial, economic, technological, and scientific exchange between the two parts of this continent.

Of course, for an improvement in the all-European process it is necessary to achieve some progress at the Stockholm and Vienna negotiations. Our delegations and those of a good number of neutral and nonaligned countries strongly promote this cause. However, a considerable portion of the road still lies ahead of us before we achieve real success.

[Sereny, Zalai] It appears that with 1985 the world has stopped slipping backward to a cold war. In your view, where is the world heading for at present?

[Zagladin] Only one thing can be said with certainty, namely, that the world is heading for an increasing and widely fought battle against the dangerous war, for a return to detente, and for a stable and peaceful coexistence. The United Nations has declared 1986 the year of peace. What we want is that this year — and all the ones that follow — indeed be the year of peace.

[Sereny, Zalai] Thank you for the interview.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR RECEIVES GORBACHEV'S PROPOSAL

LD161834 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 16 TASS — The Soviet Union's first deputy permanent representative to the United Nations has met with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and handed over to him a personal message from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, which sets forth the latest Soviet proposals on disarmament issues.

USSR AMBASSADOR TO UN DISCUSSES NICARAGUA

LD170028 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Havana, January 16 TASS — The United Nations Organization should do by far more to ensure peace in Nicaragua, Oleg Troyanovskiy USSR's permanent representative to the U.N. said in an interview with the PRENSA LATINA agency.

Most of the countries condemn U.S. support for the Nicaraguan counter-revolution. Yet the USA has the right of veto, which prevents its stronger condemnation at the U.N. Security Council.

Oleg Troyanovskiy made these remarks, speaking with a PRENSA LATINA agency correspondent before his departure for New York after the completion of his brief visit to Havana, where he talked with Cuban officials. In the course of the meetings, the most important aspects of the present-day international situation were analysed, special attention being devoted to the evaluation of the 40th U.N. General Assembly session. The main objective of the U.N. is to preserve peace, Oleg Troyanovskiy said. We believe that the U.N. plays a tremendous role since it is an obstacle in the way of supporters of the arms race. The might of the socialist countries is another impediment and obstacle for the USA and its allies on the way of unleashing war, the Soviet diplomat said. He recalled a number of the Soviet Union's initiatives directed at peaceful uses of outer space.

The USSR permanent representative to the U.N. touched upon the issue of the enormous foreign debt of the developing countries. The statements on that issue by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the Cuban Council of State and prime minister of the republic have met with broad response at the U.N., he stressed.

ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN APPEAL SUBMITTED TO UN

LD152350 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 15 TASS -- A declaration-appeal by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov calling for the establishment in the Balkans of a zone free from chemical weapons has been distributed here as a document of the U.N. General Assembly. The document points out that the implementation of the proposal would become an important step towards totally ridding Europe of this extremely dangerous type of armaments, would facilitate the efforts towards achieving its universal and total prohibition, and could help deepen confidence and expand cooperation between states.

NATO COMMANDER ON EUROPEAN ROLE IN SPACE ARMS

PM161125 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Against 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Jan -- American General B. Rogers, supreme commander of NATO allied armed forces in Europe, has proposed that Western Europe "begin its own parallel program" for the creation of space arms. "The West European countries," Rogers stressed in an interview for the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, "must jointly organize their research potential and obtain U.S. consent to the exchange of information so that each side can use the other's results."

SCIENTISTS, CULTURAL WORKERS ATTEND PEACE CONGRESS

LD161245 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, January 16 TASS -- A congress of scientists and cultural workers for a peaceful future of the planet opened here today.

The major forum, attended by some 350 prominent scientists and cultural workers from more than 50 countries, is the first of the events planned as part of the U.S.-proclaimed International Year of Peace.

The congress was opened by well-known Polish scientist Bogdan Sukhodolski. He said the meeting is a followup on the fine traditions of the anti-war movement, which were laid down in Wroclaw in 1948 by a congress of cultural workers for peace.

People of good will have now gathered in Warsaw, which lived through the tragedy of World War II and has since risen from the ashes, to raise their voice for what is the most valuable thing for all humanity, that is peace, he said.

SPAIN, ISRAEL ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD171444 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Madrid, January 17 TASS — Spain and Israel have established diplomatic relations, it was officially announced here today. It is also reported that the head of the Spanish Government will meet with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the Hague next Sunday.

The Spanish Government adopted the decision despite protests by broad sections of the country's public, left-wing political parties and trade unions.

SHULTZ CRITICIZED FOR ADVOCATING 'MILITARY FORCE'

LD161608 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Legantsev reports:

The Pentagon-sponsored conference on problems of "local conflicts" in Ft. McNair military base has closed. On its closing day, the conference was addressed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The whole of his speech reduced, as a matter of fact, to an attempt at furnishing a "theoretical basis" for the U.S. Administration's policy of brigandage against other countries and peoples, which is being waged under the slogan of "Struggle against terrorism". The head of the U.S. foreign policy department was trying in vain to substantiate the "need for" and "rightfulness" of the use of U.S. military power against the "terrorists", by which Washington implies the governments and national liberation movements, members of progressive organizations objectionable to the USA. George Shultz was openly speaking of the need to "use military force" to launch "local actions" in the name of the political and diplomatic objectives of the USA.

The U.S. secretary of state made it clear that any actions against the "terrorists" would be launched by the U.S. Administration arbitrarily, and above all, in the "American interests". The allies and friends may oppose our action or declare their objections, yet this should not have a decisive influence, he said. In substantiating his stand, Shultz gave an "at least" strange interpretation of international law. In his words, it would be "absurd" to claim that international laws prohibit the United States to capture "terrorists" in international waters or air space, attack them in the territory of other states or use force against the countries supporting them and giving them shelter. The conference has been also another fresh evidence of the Washington administration's hypocrisy. The condemnation of terrorism at various forums does not prevent the White House from giving every support to the terrorist gangs sowing death and destruction in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola and other countries.

RENUNCIATION OF 'POLICY OF STRENGTH' CALLED FOR

LD162225 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The American Secretary of State George Shultz has said in Washington that the United States believes it has the right to use military force and subversive actions to safeguard its interests in various parts of the world. Shortly before that, a similar view was voiced by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Our observer Viktor Ivanov comments:

Statements by high-ranking officials of the Washington administration clarify the so-called neoglobal policy it proclaimed recently. This policy is underlined by the right Washington has assumed arbitrarily to interfere militarily in regional conflicts on a pretext of fighting terrorism.

As George Shultz explained, neither international law nor allies' objections can block such interference. This neoglobal policy aims not only to justify United States police operations in any part of the world. It is also called upon to back up Washington's allegation that the persisting seats of tension and conflict rule out the possibility of measures to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament. As a result, the situation arises when the horse is put behind the cart and reasons are confused with consequences.

It's no secret that the arms race has been absorbing colossal funds that could be used to do away with hunger and diseases, poverty, and economic backwardness. And it's these factors that are rooted in many regional conflicts, since whole nations are forced to take up arms and fight for a better life, for social and political equality against a handful of rulers who have usurped their national wealth. Central America provides an example in this respect: The United States' stooges' rule there over many years has entailed a series of armed uprisings. The victory by the people of Nicaragua and actions by insurgents in El Salvador, Guatemala, and other countries have been used as a pretext for American interference that has created a conflict situation in the region.

Disarmament would not only release stupendous outlays that could meet the vital needs of millions of people, but it would help to ease tension and build up trust so necessary to settle world problems, regional conflicts included, politically.

The policy of strength should be renounced for the success of talks in Central America, for curbing Israeli expansion in the Middle East, and for stopping the bloodshed in southern Africa. The elimination of giant arsenals is crucial to bettering the world political climate and resolving conflicts on a mutually acceptable basis. And last but not least, we should not forget the nuclear ambitions of a number of states situated directly in the areas of tension. These ambitions are being pursued by South Africa, Pakistan, and Israel, and this poses a threat that regional conflicts can any moment turn into a nuclear one.

At the same time the full abolition of nuclear weapons in the world would make nuclear designs of irresponsible officials unfeasible. It's emphasized in the latest statement by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that the Soviet Union seeks to settle regional conflicts through collective efforts on a fair basis. Obviously, the achievement of disarmament would prove a decisive contribution to reaching this objective.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES USIA DIRECTOR IN MOSCOW

LD171020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Jan 86

["Visit: Visit to Moscow by the USIA Director" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan (TASS) -- Charles Wick, director of the USIA, U.S. Information Agency, is on a visit to the Soviet Union. He was received by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR. Charles Wick had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education of the USSR, and met with leaders of the Soviet mass information media. In the course of the conversations the possibilities for expanding Soviet-U.S. cooperation in the sphere of cultural and scientific exchange were discussed, as well as questions of information.

Leonid Ilyichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, gave an official luncheon in honor of the director of the U.S. Information Agency.

TENSIONS REMAIN HIGH IN MIDDLE EAST REGION

Shultz Demands Allies Join Sanctions

LD161224 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 16 TASS -- The USA continues exerting pressure upon its allies to make them join the Washington-launched massive anti-Libyan campaign.

In the course of a press conference, which was transmitted to western Europe by USIA "worldnet" channels, the U.S. secretary of state George Shultz demanded in no uncertain terms that the West Europeans should join American sanctions against Libya, groundlessly accusing that country of "supporting terrorism". He said it was necessary to take steps that would enable efficient solution of that problem. Meanwhile he did not conceal his irritation over the stand of those countries which are unwilling to break economic links with Libya by an order from Washington.

Whitehead To 'Share' Information

LD161342 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 16 TASS -- Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead has set out for a tour of a number of West European countries. The aim of the trip of the high-placed representative of the Department of State is to make West European countries join in American sanctions against Libya. As was reported by a White House representative, before his departure John Whitehead had a meeting with President Reagan. As an emissary of the President, John Whitehead will lend weight to U.S. consultations with the Europeans and Canadians, he stressed. From his words it was clear that the deputy secretary of state intended to "share" with the allies information on the so-called involvement of Libya in "international terrorism". The West European trip of the high-placed representative of the administration provides yet other evidence of the U.S. continuing attempts to arrange economic boycott of Libya, to try to stifle economically that sovereign Arab country whose policy Washington does not like.

'Dangerous Adventure' for U.S.

OW161438 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jan 86

Commentary by Boris Parkhomenko from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The U.S. continues to increase its military presence in the Mediterranean Sea. Our commentary:

[Parkhomenko] Hello, comrades. A group of U.S. warships has proceeded from the Indian Ocean through the Suez Canal to the east Mediterranean region. The aircraft carrier Coral Sea which is cruising there has been joined by the carrier Saratoga. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of escort battle and reconnaissance units. The aircraft carrier America is approaching. The cruiser Iowa is awaiting orders to proceed to sea in the direction of Libya's shores. The mechanical logic of war games dictates its laws. There has already been a first victim. A carrier-based F-18 fighter-bomber has crashed into the sea. The pilot has perished.

During these alarming days, both many politicians and those who are simply concerned about the dangerous development of events in the region ask the question: What force has moved the armada of U.S. warships and aircraft? Orders are, of course, issued by the White House and the Pentagon. The grounds and the nurturing medium for issuing such orders is the spirit of arrogance and permissiveness acquired by the higher U.S. Administration. The U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation agreement which is aimed against Arabs and against Libya is this time of considerable importance for correctly assessing the reasons that pushed Washington to an unprecedented demonstration of military might.

Realistically thinking, political leaders and the world community view U.S. aggressive actions as a dangerous adventure which may lead to a deep military-political crisis in the east Mediterranean region.

U.S. 'Waging War' on Arab World

PM161043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Washington Versus the Arab World"]

[Text] It appears that the United States, buttressed by Tel Aviv, has decided to wage war on the entire Arab world, combining the role of prosecutor, judge, and executioner. Reporting the beginning of a "crusade" against Libya, President Reagan declared that the Libyan Government was a "regime outside the law" and that "Libya will be called to account." The well-known organization, the Heritage Foundation, whose words are virtually taken as an instruction in the Washington corridors of powers, has recommended that the U.S. Administration adopt a roughly similar line of conduct with regard to Syria. Only, initially it advises working through Israel. As a result, Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir declares that Syria is headed by an "extremist government" which poses an even greater danger than Libya; Prime Minister Peres adds that "there is now a real danger of war between Israel and Syria." At the same time Israel is stepping up the scale of its aggression in southern Lebanon and the world press is full of reports about Tel Aviv's intention to bomb the territory of North Yemen, the Sudan, and South Yemen.

Thus, what we have in the Near East is a systematic escalation of action by Washington and its "strategic ally" based on a new doctrine which the U.S. press has dubbed "neoglobalism." This doctrine bears a designation in the Pentagon's plans which directly reflects its nature: Namely, the doctrine of "low-intensity conflicts" in the Third World. "Low-intensity conflicts have," in the words of Pentagon General (U. Natting), "become the central strategic problem with which the United States now contends." Low-intensity conflicts cover a wide range of "activity," including "counterterrorist" strikes, Grenada-type "police" operations, and attempts with the participation of the United States to overthrow the governments of developing countries disagreeable to the United States. In other words, Washington, flouting every law, arrogates to itself the right to put other peoples in the dock and execute sentences at its own discretion.

The low-intensity conflict doctrine covers three categories of U.S. military operations, including the "active defense against terrorism" which Washington has now declared to constitute a military threat to the United States. It is no coincidence therefore, that President Reagan should proclaim that "the policy and actions of the Libyan Government pose a threat to U.S. security and foreign policy." This view of things, incidentally, was sanctioned in National Security Directive 138, issued by Reagan himself, in April 1984. It demands "active" military measures, including pre-emptive raids on presumed "terrorist" strongholds and punitive raids against countries suspected by the U.S. administration of giving refuge to "terrorists." This policy, in U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' words, assumes that U.S. "reaction should go beyond passive defense and envisage forms of active prevention and countermeasures." This is precisely what Libya, Syria, Lebanon, North Yemen, Sudan, and South Yemen are threatened with at present.

No sensible person is going to dispute that terrorism as such deserves every condemnation. And the world community of nations, including the Arab states, does not doubt the need to pool efforts to stop terrorist acts such as those which occurred at the Rome and Vienna airports and resulted in the senseless slaughter of people. The UN Security Council was recently guided by precisely those motives when it unanimously approved a resolution condemning terrorism and the taking of hostages.

This is countered by the strategic doctrine of "low-intensity conflicts," two other categories of which "theoretically" justify what the U.S. Administration is doing in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia. Its proponents also bear the real responsibility for the reign of terrorism in the world, since they have elevated it to the level of state policy. Washington, you see, is trying to use "low-intensity conflicts" to "legitimize" its flouting of the inalienable rights and interests of sovereign states and peoples, the fostering of an ideology of racial and national hatred, and a policy aimed at heightening world tension, whipping up the arms race, and fueling an atmosphere of war hysteria.

We are therefore, also witnessing today such paradoxes as armed intervention in Grenada and Lebanon being described as operations in "defense of the national security" of the United States and Israel. And resistance to foreign aggression on the part of those countries' peoples is termed terrorism. The bombing of sovereign Tunisia by the Israeli Air Force is proclaimed an "act of legitimate self-defense," whereas indignation and protests expressed against such "acts" are categorized as pandering to terrorism. The national liberation movements, including such members as the PLO, are classified as a "terrorist sect," while all manner of "contras" and dushmans operating at Washington's bidding against legitimate governments are declared to be "freedom fighters."

Nor is it surprising that the present decision by the U.S.-Israeli allies to wage war against the Arab world is being carried out beneath the banner of a "struggle against terrorism." The aims remain the same: removing -- by force, if necessary -- every obstacle to arranging affairs in the Near East on U.S. terms, in line with the U.S. Administration's hegemonist ambitions. After all, it is Libya, Syria, South Yemen, and the other Arab countries which -- contrary to U.S. and Israeli plans -- are seeking an all-embracing, just, and durable Near East settlement and support the PLO-headed struggle of the Palestinian for the restoration of their inalienable national rights, including the right to create their own independent state.

It is essential in this connection to draw attention to the following: In pursuing its anti-Libyan, anti-Arab plans the United States is pinning high hopes on creating disunity in the Arab world and further splitting its ranks. Thus, the already mentioned Heritage Foundation document laying out the program of subversive actions against Syria recommends that the U.S. Administration make extensive use to that end of the disagreements existing between Damascus, Cairo, Baghdad, and Amman. Therefore, I should like to think that the unanimity with which the Arab world has now risen in defense of Libya reflects a growing awareness of the fact that only by closing their ranks tightly are they capable of thwarting the plots of the U.S.-Israeli allies. Ultimately, the Americans themselves will realize that the "present struggle between Libya and the United States is a struggle for the heart of the Arab world."

The aggressive campaign currently being whipped up in the Mediterranean and Near East region by the United States and Israel poses a direct threat not only to the countries there, but to world peace and security. The "low-intensity conflicts" doctrine, Professor M. (Kler), military correspondent of the U.S. magazine NATION, correctly points out, "will result in a new round of military interventions in the Third World, just as inexorably as the doctrine of 'counterinsurgency action' involved us (that is to say, Americans) in Vietnamese affairs." It is quite clear that Washington continues to refuse to draw lessons from the past, disregarding present-day realities.

U.S. Sanctions Criticized

PM161210 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jan 86 Second Edition p 3

[Observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "Threat Over Libya"]

[Text] Let us begin with a few dates.

September 1975 -- the United States announced the restriction of industrial exports to Libya, and also of a number of "strategic" goods. August 1981 -- during exercises by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra off the Libyan coast U.S. fighters downed two Libyan planes carrying out an ordinary patrol flight. July 1984 -- U.S. Navy planes repeatedly made incursions into airspace above Libyan territorial waters and made provocative flights to the north of the coastal cities of Al-Bayda, Benghazi, and Surt. November 1985 -- as THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, the CIA elaborated and the White House approved a plan preparing for a coup in Libya, envisaging the physical elimination of the leader of the Libyan revolution, M. al-Qadhafi.

This is by no means a complete record of U.S. blackmail and pressure against the Libyan Jamahiriyyah. And on 7 January this year President Reagan stated that the Libyan Government's policy allegedly poses a 'threat to U.S. national security' and announcing a "state of emergency in the country to eliminate this threat," virtually totally banned economic and trade links between the United States and Libya. The U.S. President justified all these measures, introduced in violation of the UN Charter and bypassing the Security Council, with references to the "struggle against international terrorism," meaning the recent tragic events in Rome and Vienna airports where unknown persons committed terrorist acts, for which attempts are now being made to blame Libya. However, despite persistent requests by journalists, Reagan did not adduce any concrete evidence of Tripoli's involvement in these events. The White House incumbent tried to make up for the absence of facts with slander and abusive remarks about the Libyan leadership.

By all accounts, Washington realizes that the unilateral economic sanctions being undertaken against Libya will hardly be effective. It is no accident that Reagan stated at the same press conference: "If we do not achieve our goal now I promise that further steps will be taken."

What steps? It is not difficult to guess. Already on 3 January the U.S. aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" set course for Libyan shores accompanied by two cruisers, two destroyers, and two frigates. On board the aircraft carrier were four squadrons of F-17 Hornet fighters, a squadron of A-6 Corsair ground-attack aircraft, and several radioelectronic reconnaissance planes. At the same time a squadron of EA-6B Prowler electronic reconnaissance planes were transferred to the NATO Sigonella Air Force Base (Sicily) located in the central Mediterranean.

It is appropriate to observe here that in preparing incursions into any particular country, the Pentagon traditionally allocates an important role to radioelectronic reconnaissance planes. This can be explained primarily by the fact that they can create powerful electronic interference in the enemy's early warning systems and thereby ensure the surprise and secret nature of an attack.

What is more, yet another squadron of U.S. aircraft, this time F-11 fighter-bombers, has been transferred from across the ocean to the British Isles. The Pentagon does not conceal its intention of also using these combat machines, equipped for night flights at low altitudes and armed with bombs having a laser guidance system, to inflict strikes against Libya. Another 1,800 U.S. Marines have been urgently sent to the Mediterranean region in addition to those already there.

A U.S. Navy formation made up of the aircraft carrier "America," the modernized battleship "Iowa," and another eight ships is literally standing "under steam" in Norfolk (Virginia). They are ready to "dash" toward Libyan shores at the very first order.

And thus, the Pentagon has raised its militarist fist above the Mediterranean. It has everything ready: Options for attack on Libya have been elaborated, the main objectives for inflicting strikes have been defined (for which even B-52 strategic bombers may be used), and strike forces have been concentrated in their starting positions.

By virtue of its firm anti-imperialist stance and its refusal to accept the American-Israeli option for a Near East settlement, Libya has already long been the target for malicious attacks by the United States. But why at this particular moment has Washington stepped up its anti-Libyan campaign so much?

U.S. leaders' statements have recently been emphasizing particularly insistently that American policy is oriented in the long term toward "very diverse conflicts occupying an interim position between large-scale war and universal peace." At the same time, as U.S. Secretary of State Shultz explained in one of his speeches, Washington does not plan to "live under conditions of absolute peace." On the other hand, people in the U.S. capital have begun speaking of the concept of "new globalism" as a significant discovery of our days. In point of fact this concept is the same old strategy of total interference that has been tried and tested by imperialism. The "new globalism" is designed to confirm the old U.S. "right" to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states on a worldwide scale, wage undeclared wars against them, conduct covert and overt subversive operations against them, and implement a policy of state terrorism.

Now the United States is in a hurry to try out the concept of "new globalism" in practice. Today the choice has fallen on Libya. Tomorrow Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Angola, or other states whose independent policies are not to Washington's liking could well find themselves in Libya's shoes.

Having conferred upon itself the functions of a world policeman, the United States would like to turn the policy of international tyranny and violence, dressed up as "new globalism," into the collective affair of the West. It has tried to draw its NATO partners into its anti-Libyan campaign. But here an unpleasant surprise awaited Washington, to put it bluntly: The FRG, Britain, Italy, and other members of the North Atlantic bloc have refused to support the U.S. sanctions against Libya.

No, not even the closest allies in NATO have risked besmirching themselves by participating in the American Administration's actions, which are as cynical as they are dangerous and which represent a policy of undisguised state terrorism. Disagreement with this policy of Washington's has been voiced publicly in almost all Western European capitals. And this is not to mention the Arab world. As a presenter on America's CBS TV was forced to admit through clenched teeth, "the U.S. threat to strike at Libya has made Arab countries rally in support of Tripoli."

So then, has Washington remained alone in its fanatical desire to deal with Libya? No, the United States has found an ally who is almost a greater champion of the use of military methods in international affairs than Washington itself. This is Zionist Israel, the U.S. partner in the anti-Arab "strategic alliance." Interviewed on ABC TV, Israeli Premier Peres bluntly stood up for joint actions with the United States against Libya. "When it is a question of collective measures," he declared, "we must act in concert." Indeed, as the saying goes, two boots make a pair. Netanyahu, Israeli permanent representative at the United Nations, also expressed himself with frank cynicism. At a meeting with journalists he shamelessly called for air raids on the territory of Arab states.

Flying into an anti-Libyan rage, Netanyahu declared: "We must not let ourselves be troubled by concepts of sovereignty."

According to the established custom in Tel Aviv, Israel does not confine itself to insolent statements alone. It has put its air force and navy in a state of enhanced combat readiness. And, as the press has reported, it has not only placed a squadron of combat aircraft at the disposal of the American command but has even transferred it to a U.S. aircraft carrier in the east Mediterranean. The Cairo newspaper AL-SHA'B is quite right when it writes that the reports of transfers of American forces and of Israel's militarist preparations give grounds for speaking with confidence of an armed operation being planned against Libya by the allies in the "strategic alliance."

So what, in fact, is happening? What are the ins and outs of all these sinister measures aimed at fueling tension in the Mediterranean, around which tens of hundreds of millions of people live? An excursion into the past, not even the so remote past, shows that Washington gets attacks of "regional aggressiveness" most frequently at times when preconditions have emerged in Soviet-U.S. relations for changes for the better and when the possibility has become apparent for reaching certain accords which could play a positive role in the matter of improving the international situation. These "attacks" are a consequence of the activation of influential forces in the United States which make it their task to prevent an improvement in Soviet-American relations. Frightened by the positive outcome of the Geneva summit meeting, these forces have launched an offensive against the accords reached there.

We know that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting created favorable preconditions for also setting up a constructive dialogue on regional problems. The Soviet side clearly stated in Geneva that a new policy is needed, not least on questions of settling conflict situations, and that the United States must take all countries' national interests into account and not proclaim their territories spheres of its "vital interests."

As regards the current very dangerous development of events in the Mediterranean region, the Soviet Union is far from indifferent to it. The USSR is vitally interested in preserving peace in the Mediterranean, as, incidentally, in all other regions of our world. It should also be recalled that relations between the USSR and Libya are of a close, strong nature and are underpinned by long-standing traditions and by manifestations of profound liking and respect between the Soviet and Libyan peoples. Coming out in support of the Libyan people, the Soviet Union very resolutely condemns the hostile anti-Libyan campaign and the economic sanctions and demonstrative war preparations against Libya. Actions of this kind can only be regarded as posing a threat to peace and security not only in the Mediterranean but also outside it.

As the TASS statement published on 10 January emphasizes, Soviet leading circles expect that a healthy understanding of the existing realities will prevail in the United States, that it will seriously weigh the dangerous consequences which could result from the continuation of its policy toward the sovereign Libyan state, and that it will not only display the restraint which the world's peoples expect from it but will also take in hand its presumptuous partner, Israel.

WEINBERGER SDI TALKS WITH BANGEMANN BEGIN

PM161117 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Against 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Jan -- Talks have begun here on the participation of West German companies in the U.S. "star wars" program between FRG Minister for Economics M. Bangemann and U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and other representatives of the Reagan administration. Commenting on the talks, THE WASHINGTON TIMES newspaper notes that Washington needs an official agreement between the two countries as a sign of approval for Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) on the part of U.S. allies in Western Europe, where it has aroused protests.

U.S. FIRM HOPES TO EXPAND SOVIET COMPUTER TRADE

LD110023 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 8 Jan 86

["Digital Corporation": "Prospects for Cooperation With Soviet Organisations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 8 TASS -- "The outlook for cooperation is between the 'Digital Equipment Corporation' and Soviet organisations is promising," Clifton Clarke, one of the heads of this American company, told TASS.

"Digital" takes part in the meeting with Soviet specialists on application of computers in different economic and social spheres, namely agriculture, designing and building of new models of means of transportation, mathematical computations, and training of students of the higher and secondary school.

The firm has already supplied computers to the Soviet market, to the USSR Academy of Sciences in the first place, Clifton Clarke said. At present, "Digital" hopes to win a large Soviet order on the "Rainbow" personal computers for use in the secondary and higher education system of the USSR, Clifton Clarke noted.

CIVIL AVIATION OFFICIAL DETAILS JOINT AIR ACCORD

PM081203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Telephone interview with V. Samorukov, member of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation Collegium, by V. Belikov: "Flights Will Be Resumed" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Belikov] Sunday, 27 April has been designated as the day when regular passenger flights between our country and the United States will be resumed.

[Samorukov] "There is no doubt that this accord will promote the improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations which began with the Geneva meeting," V. Samorukov, member of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Collegium, who recently returned from across the ocean after the successful completion of talks with the airline Pan American, says. "Interest in direct air communication on the part of business people, tourist firms, and various social, cultural, and sports organizations in the United States is very great."

"We become convinced of this while business talks were in progress and the technical details were being clarified for organizing mutual flights, which were broken off, as is well-known, approximately 3 years ago on a unilateral basis by our U.S. partners."

[Belikov] How will air links now be implemented?

[Samorukov] Aeroflot planes will be able to make flights to New York and Washington, while U.S. planes will be able to fly to Moscow and Leningrad with a frequency of up to four flights a week. On our side the transatlantic run will be covered by long-haul IL-62 planes which, during the flight, will have to make a so-called technical landing to refuel in the Canadian airport of Gander.

After flying by airbus as far as Frankfurt-am-Main (FRG), Pan American passengers will then transfer to a Boeing-727 -- a plane for medium-length runs. Simultaneously with the opening up of air communication, the work of airline offices -- Aeroflot in New York and Washington, and Pan American in Moscow and Leningrad -- will be resumed.

[Belikov] April is the traditional month for the changeover to the summer schedule in international air transport. What other news will it bring?

[Samorukov] Now, at the very beginning of the year, I can only say that the frequency of flights by the airlines Air France and Japan's JAL along the trans-Siberian route from Western Europe to Moscow and Japan will increase. This is evidence of the growing popularity of the route which passes over our country and significantly shortens the air route from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Of other news -- nearer to spring!

COMMENTARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF TIES WITH PRC

OW161155 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Volskiy commentary]

[Text] The year 1985 has passed and left us with all kinds of food for thought. Light and darkness intertwined and actually coexisted in 1985. There was coexistence as well as confrontation, sometimes very fierce, between the two. What we mean here is confrontation between the two major tendencies in international life, that is, the tendency to stir up tension and intensify the danger of war and the tendency to consolidate peace and security and develop international cooperation.

Which tendency is now gaining the upper hand? A host of events which occurred in 1985 could not but arouse anxiety among the friends of peace. The U.S. imperialist-instigated arms race has become more dangerous, especially in view of Washington's program for the militarization of outer space in the form of its "star wars" plan. Unless this process is stopped, it will become an irreversible and uncontrollable trend ultimately leading us to a new world war involving nuclear weapons and all parts of the world, including the Far East region.

It was by no means accidental that a U.S. undersecretary of state called the Far East a close (?partner) of the United States last year. Currently the Pentagon is making all-out preparations for war in the Far East at a speed not less than it is going about it in the northern Atlantic. Moreover, the Washington authorities have formally announced a proposal to set up a Pacific community. Under the pretext of setting up this Pacific community, the United States wants to turn most East Asian countries into Washington bridgeheads and de facto new colonies of the monopolist cliques of the United States and Japan.

Obviously, the scheme surrounding the Pacific community proposal, including the various efforts to make China a member, is fraught with most dangerous consequences for the Chinese people. Among the consequences will be a threat to China's security. This is especially true when we take into consideration that, in a sense, the Pentagon considers the western Pacific and Far East as the second most likely battlefield, after Europe, in a new world war.

All this has prompted the people and public opinion of various countries in the Far East to more and more extensively take part in the struggle for halting the arms race and consolidating peace. In Asia and the Pacific region, the struggle is pursuing a more concrete and clearcut goal, that is, by drafting a common program for the security of Asia as advocated by the Soviet Union. The stand taken by the Soviet Union once again eloquently refutes the notorious view which equates the Soviet Union with the United States as sharing responsibility for creating international tension and the threat of war.

Needless to say, the principled and fundamental difference between the U.S. imperialist policy and the Soviet peace-loving socialist internationalist policy lies in their different attitudes toward problems not only in Asia but in the entire world. It is precisely the Soviet Union and the socialist community that form the political mainstay that is actively safeguarding and ensuring international security in the contemporary world. Whereas the United States seeks by hook and by crook to obtain military supremacy not only over the Soviet Union but throughout the world and to realize this scheme through militarization of outer space, the Soviet Union does not seek military supremacy but is fully determined not to let another country seize supremacy because it may undermine world peace.

The Soviet Union calls for military equilibrium, which for several decades has enabled people to prevent a global war. At the same time, we call for equilibrium at lower levels by halting the arms race and switching to disarmament. In general, we want a world without weapons and war. In the struggle to safeguard world peace, 1986 may become a very important year. On the eve of 1986, a new antiwar campaign has been whipped up in various parts of the world. The goals of the campaign are to stop the arms race on earth, ban the arms race in outer space, and stop nuclear tests. The people of any country can contribute to realizing these noble goals. The contributions of people of the Asian and Far East countries will be significant.

Due to the fault of the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists first of all, new dangers of war have continuously emerged in Asia and the Far East. Therefore, the call for unity in the struggle to safeguard peace is gathering momentum among the people of various countries in Asia, and their will to seek concerted action for the sake of security is becoming firmer. In this respect, Soviet-Chinese relations have become of growing significance. The Soviet Union has striven to greatly improve its relations with China. Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: Continuous progress in consolidating goodneighborly relations and cooperation between our two socialist countries accords with the long-term fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, as well as with the interests of the peace and security of Asia and the world as a whole.

SPORTS DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD162316 Moscow TASS in English 2239 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 16 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee Nikolay Rusak has visited China at the invitation of its State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport.

On completion of the talks the two sides signed a protocol providing for continued development of links between the USSR and China in 1986 in the field of physical culture and sport.

Under the document, signed by Rusak and Deputy Chairman of the China's State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport He Zhenliang, Chinese women volleyball players, divers, gymnasts, acrobats, underwater swimmers, track-and-fielders, judo wrestlers, hockey and chess players will compete in meets in the Soviet Union. Soviet women volleyballers, tennis and table tennis players, archers, masters of modern gymnastics, badminton players and divers will visit the People's Republic of China.

The two sides will exchange delegations of sports officials, experts on sports medicine.

The Soviet delegation was received by chairman of the State Committee of China for Physical Culture and Sport Li Menghua. The sides exchanged views on questions related to the winter and summer Olympic Games, which showed the community of their approaches to the issues discussed.

FURTHER ON SHEVARDNADZE'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Talks With Abe, Reception

LD161755 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 16 TASS -- Talks were continued here today between Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs of Japan.

In the course of the talks Eduard Shevardnadze drew the attention of the Japanese side to the latest major foreign policy proposals, formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement on January 15 on arms control and disarmament problems. It was pointed out that the concrete program presented in that statement really paved the way to the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 if agreement was reached on the prohibition of the development, testing and deployment of space strike weapons. These and other new Soviet proposals are addressed to all the countries and peoples. And the sooner they are translated into practical deeds, the safer life in our world will become.

The sides had an extensive exchange of opinion on a broad range of international issues. Both were unanimous that it was necessary to take effective measures to lessen world tension and to strengthen security, inter alia, in Asia and the Pacific.

On the same day Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe gave a reception in honour of Eduard Shevardnadze. Addressing the audience, Shintaro Abe said that Japan was attaching special importance to the development of relations with her neighbour, the Soviet Union, and believed that those relations should be stable and rest on true mutual understanding. He gave a positive appraisal of the new Soviet initiative, presented in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, for the removal of nuclear weapons, and called for concrete results at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

Eduard Shevardnadze noted in his address the importance of the resumption of direct political dialogue between the USSR and Japan. I think, he said, that we are unanimous in our desire, despite the existing differences between us, to take a look from a higher vantage point at relationships between the Soviet Union and Japan and to raise them to a new level that befits our neighbouring countries. We also want a fresh friendly wind to fill the sails of our relationships, driving them in the direction of a safe and peaceful world for all.

Mikhail Gorbachev's statement which was released in Moscow today presents a bold and realistic alternative to the nuclear threat and to the development of space weapons, chemical agents and conventional weapons based on new physical principles and comparable in their deadly effects to nuclear weapons, an alternative which is basically new in conception and radical in measures it proposes.

The statement sets the truly great goal of reaching the third millennium without weapons of mass destruction. That goal is not only proclaimed: the programme suggested by us points to a clear and concrete way of accomplishing it. The Soviet Union stands for ridding the world of all weapons of mass destruction in three stages over the 15 years till the end of the 20th century.

At the first stage the nuclear weapons of the USSR and the USA capable of reaching each other's territories are to be reduced by half. That formula was accepted as the basis at the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan in Geneva for drafting an accord at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons. The other nuclear powers are to join in this process at the second stage.

Nuclear weapons are to be eliminated universally and completely by the end of 1999. Herein lies the great historical importance of our initiative and its unique practical purpose.

A radical solution on medium-range systems is also envisioned. There must remain neither Soviet nor American medium-range missiles in Europe. Agreement to this effect could be reached in principle already now.

Discussing the Soviet Union's position on its missiles in the eastern part of the country, Eduard Shevardnadze noted that their level, as everyone knows, is being frozen and is made directly dependent on the military-strategic situation in that region. If the number of nuclear systems offset by our missiles is lessened, fewer Soviet missiles will remain in the East. In this way, he stressed, the very essence of our proposal indicates that there will be no nuclear weapons here as well.

Eduard Shevardnadze further pointed out that the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions had been in effect since August 6, 1985. It expired on December 31 but, guiding itself by the desire to create favourable conditions for the fulfilment of the program of nuclear disarmament, our country decided to extend it to March 31. A new chance is being given to the United States in this way. We hope that it follows our example.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his statement the importance of dependable verification of a mutual moratorium if it is achieved. Proposals on verification to the point of mutual on-site inspection deny the last arguments to those who would like to avoid such a moratorium.

Verification -- and dependable verification -- is viewed by us as the most important and essential element of measures to eliminate nuclear and other weapons. When verification with national technical facilities does not provide sufficient certainty, on-site inspection and forms of international control can be used comprehensively.

This initiative is another concrete manifestation of the humanism of the foreign policy of the Soviet state and confirmation of the fact that our country, advancing towards the 27th congress of its party, expresses the aspirations of the peoples and stands for peace.

The Soviet Union is motivated not only by its worry for the future. Memory of the past, and not only of our past, always has an effect on its actions. The Soviet people's aspirations for peace are not limited to their homeland. Our people paid too dear a price for their life of peace but the bells of Hiroshima are also tolling in their memory.

We hope, Eduard Shevardnadze said, that the Government of Japan will closely and without bias study the proposals put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and make its contribution to the noble cause of removing nuclear and chemical weapons and of preventing the reemergence of space weapons. This position will meet the interests of primarily the Japanese people themselves and of their security.

We would like the place of your country in the struggle against the nuclear threat to be in accord with Japan's role and weight in the present-day world. Our talks have shown that the USSR and Japan, even despite their differences, could do a great deal for peace and for stronger international security by working together.

The reception passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Further on Talks

OW161221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 16 KYODO — Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe of Japan and Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union ended two days of talks here Thursday without a visible progress on a northern territorial dispute that has prevented the signing of a peace treaty between the two countries. The two foreign ministers, however, obviously reached agreement to improve bilateral relations in economic and other fields, that had soured following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 as well as over the territorial issue and other matters. They also agreed to maintain the momentum for their dialogue, with Abe proposing to visit Moscow within this year. Shevardnadze welcomed Abe's proposal, officials said.

Japanese officials said the two countries are starting work on a joint communique to be issued at the end of Shevardnadze's Japan trip, the first by a Soviet foreign minister in 10 years. The officials declined comment on the content of discussions about the territorial dispute over four northern islands under Soviet control since the closing days of World War II. They also gave no indication as to if and how the topic would be mentioned in the communique which will be released probably after Shevardnadze's talks Saturday morning with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Abe and Shevardnadze reiterated "the fundamental positions" of their countries on the thorny issue, a Foreign Ministry official said. In diplomatic jargon, this means Abe apparently sought anew the return of the four Soviet-controlled islands while Shevardnadze denied the issue's existence itself.

Abe conveyed an invitation to the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to visit Japan at an early date. Shevardnadze made no remark about the invitation, a Japanese official said. Despite their apparent failure to dramatically iron out their fundamental differences over the territorial issue, Abe and Shevardnadze made headway in the economic and trade areas. Abe, while pointing out the difference in the economic structures of the two countries, proposed the upgrading of annual working-level trade consultations to a deputy ministers' level and the first upgraded talks be held in Moscow March 11-12. The Soviet foreign minister promptly nodded his consent, a Japanese participant in the Abe-Shevardnadze talks said.

The discussions between Shevardnadze and Abe lasted a total of nine hours Wednesday and Thursday, and at one time were anticipated to go on into Friday as Abe cancelled a press conference scheduled for 10 p.m. Thursday. Their talks were the first Japan-Soviet foreign ministerial consultations in eight years.

Abe also said that four joint Japan-Soviet chemical projects would lead to an expansion of trade between the two countries which sagged in 1983 and 1984, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

They said Shevardnadze expressed the hope that his country would reach basic agreement with a Japanese delegation on details of a Sakhalin natural gas project. Officials said the Japanese group will leave for the Soviet Union later this month to discuss the delivery schedules and prices. Abe told his Soviet guest that Tokyo has no plans to conclude a long-term economic cooperation pact with Moscow but that "case-by-case" economic cooperation is possible, according to Japanese officials.

The officials said Abe, saying a new Soviet proposal regarding the stalled fishery talks in Moscow is unacceptable, requested a boost in catch quotas, and a sharp reduction in prices of marine products hauled within the Soviet Union's 200-mile fishery zones. In return, officials said, Shevardnadze called on Japan to ease restriction on the operations of Soviet fishing vessels within Japanese economic waters. In the course of the second and third round of ministerial talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Abe relayed Japanese readiness to resume science and technology cooperation talks, which were suspended after the second consultations in 1979 shortly before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In the course of Thursday's consultations, the officials said, Abe urged the Soviet Union to fully look into the causes of the 1983 shooting down of a South Korean airliner by Soviet military aircraft over the Soviet island of Sakhalin. Shevardnadze said his country has nothing to discuss with Japan about the "unpleasant" episode that killed all 269 people on board.

The Soviet foreign minister pledged efforts to bring about signing of a cultural pact between the two countries at the time of Abe's trip to Moscow later this year, the Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said. Earlier in the day, Abe and Shevardnadze also discussed an Asian security conference proposal, made by Gorbachev last year, and other "confidence-building measures" to promote Japan-Soviet relations and ease regional and global tensions. Japanese officials said Shevardnadze also explained to Abe Gorbachev's three-stage nuclear disarmament proposal and expressed concern about the growing U.S. military influence in the Far East.

Agreement To Issue Communique

OW162313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1454 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 16 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union ended the first regular foreign ministers talks in eight years here Thursday with an agreement to issue a joint communique at the end of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's current five-day visit. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Shevardnadze each instructed their aides after 10 hours of talks Wednesday and Thursday to begin work on a joint communique after a marathon dispute over four Soviet-controlled northern islands off Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island.

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official strongly hinted that the foreign ministers may meet again before Shevardnadze's departure Sunday afternoon to agree on the projected communique itself.

The official said Japan expects the communique to follow the line of a 1973 joint communique issued at the end of then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's visit to Moscow over the territorial issue. That communique mentioned the existence of "unresolved" issues between Tokyo and Moscow. The Japanese Government maintains that the territorial question is one of the unresolved issues while the Kremlin subsequently argued the territorial question no longer exists.

Discussions about the territorial question consumed roughly two hours of the third round of talks between the two foreign ministers that lasted three hours and 30 minutes, according to the Foreign Ministry official who declined to be named.

Japan hopes to win the reversion of the four islands which would follow the conclusion of a peace treaty between the two neighboring countries.

Abe Expresses Satisfaction

OW170313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 17 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe expressed satisfaction Friday over two days of talks with his Soviet opposite number, Eduard Shevardnadze, with the overall outcome hanging on the issue of a nagging territorial dispute between the countries.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials of both sides were working on the contents of the joint communique and Abe said he might meet with Shevardnadze again Friday in a bid to iron out differences. "Hopefully, the communique will be issued today (Friday)," a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

The two foreign ministers met for a total of 10 hours over three sessions Wednesday and Thursday, and the talks were marked by "a totally new style" on the part of the Soviet side, Abe said at a news conference Friday morning. He said the talks were conducted in an atmosphere "quite unlike the (Japanese-Soviet) meetings in the past."

Abe said he briefed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the content of his talks with Shevardnadze at the end of a regular cabinet meeting Friday and Nakasone expressed approval over the talks. Abe said the territorial issue, which involves Japan's claim over a cluster of Soviet-occupied islands off northern Japan, remains the only issue to be worked out in the current Shevardnadze visit, which began last Wednesday. The Soviet minister is due to leave here Sunday.

The territorial dispute dominated the final session of the Abe-Shevardnadze talks Thursday, with both sides stating their country's basic position on the territorial issue.

Abe said the important thing is for the countries to sit down and talk. "Japan has its own position over the territorial issue, and of course the Soviets also have theirs," he said.

Despite an obvious disagreement over the territorial issue, Abe said his impression of the talks was that Moscow wants to improve relations with Japan and make a new start in Japan-Soviet relations.

Shevardnadze's itinerary Friday includes a sight-seeing trip to a traditional Japanese garden in Tokyo in the morning and an inspection tour of Nissan's highly automated auto plant outside of Tokyo.

Abe was also to accompany Shevardnadze and his wife, Nanuli, to a performance of a Kabuki play Friday evening.

Emergency Meeting With Abe

OW170909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 17 KYODO -- Foreign ministers Shintaro Abe of Japan and Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union held an emergency session Friday in an attempt to reach agreement on a joint communique, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official revealed Friday. The extra meeting at the Iikura guesthouse came after more than 10 hours of consultations between the foreign ministers Wednesday and Thursday on a territorial dispute, arms control and disarmament and other international and bilateral matters.

The additional meeting, the senior Foreign Ministry official hinted, was focused on "the fundamental issue" of the dispute over Japanese claim to four Soviet-controlled northern islands.

"Both sides hope to reach agreement on a joint communique" chronicling Shevardnadze's current visit to Japan, the first by a Soviet foreign minister in 10 years, and his talks with Abe, the official said. He added that Japan expects the two sides to reach agreement on a joint communique and its issuance to take place by Saturday.

Asking that he not be identified by name, the ministry official also said both Abe and Shevardnadze want to settle the communique issue before the visiting foreign minister meets with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday morning. Shevardnadze said in Moscow just before his departure for Tokyo that he would be carrying a letter from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Nakasone.

Japanese and Soviet Foreign Ministry personnel raced against time in drawing up a draft communique but apparently stalled over the thorny territorial issue that has prevented the two countries from concluding a peace treaty. Abe and Shevardnadze decided to meet again at the heavily-guarded Iikura guesthouse before proceeding to the national theater to watch a Kabuki play.

Foreign Ministry officials said Japan is calling for a communique that would follow the line of a 1973 joint communique referring to "unresolved" issues between Tokyo and Moscow since the end of World War II.

Although at the time of then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's visit to Moscow the Soviets verbally admitted the territorial issue to be one of the unresolved questions, they refused to put it in writing, according to the Japanese officials. The Japanese Government considers the territorial dispute the key stumbling block to improving relations with the Soviet Union and has been seeking the return of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan islands to Japanese control.

During a Friday morning news conference immediately after a cabinet session and a briefing to Nakasone on his talks with Shevardnadze, Foreign Minister Abe expressed the hope that a communique could be issued later in the day. The Abe-Shevardnadze talks Wednesday and Thursday marked the first regular ministerial consultations in eight years. Shevardnadze is the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Japan in a decade, following then Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's trip to Tokyo in January 1976.

Shevardnadze and his journalist wife Nanuli visited Rikugien garden in the heart of Tokyo Friday morning. In the afternoon, the foreign minister made an inspection tour of Nissan motor's highly advanced auto plant in neighboring Saitama Prefecture.

Tours Automobile Plant

OWL71053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 17 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eudard Shevardnadze toured an automobile assembly plant on the outskirts of Tokyo Friday and pronounced himself "impressed" by the efficiency of the Japanese auto industry. Shevardnadze, currently on a five-day visit to Japan, was given a guided tour of Nissan Co.'s highly automated Zama plant and spent nearly an hour marvelling at how the robots weld and put together the different body parts of passenger cars.

"I was impressed by the advanced robotics and automation," Shevardnadze said through an interpreter following the inspection trip. Shavardnadze, accompanied by his wife Nanuli, made the trip to Zama Friday afternoon after visiting a traditional Japanese garden in Tokyo in the morning. "I want to buy a lot of cars," Shevardnadze said, delighting a host of top Nissan executives who showed up to welcome the Soviet dignitaries.

After a short briefing session, Nissan Vice President Shoichi Nakajima took the Soviet couple on a ride through the plant on a small electric-powered vehicle, with Shevardnadze looking intently on a host of robots at work. The Zama plant, one of the most automated car-assembly works in Japan, turned out more than 500,000 passenger cars last year.

DPRK MORATORIUM ON MILITARY MANEUVERS VIEWED

Chugrov

PM161116 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Chugrov "International Commentary" under the "Topic of the Day" rubric: "Conditions for Dialogue Needed"]

[Text] Several decades have now passed since the Korean Peninsula was cut in two along the 38th parallel.

The demarcation line also clearly runs in the shape of a piece of black cord across the table at Panmunjom at which the Military Armistic Commission gathers for meetings and at which the other talks between the North and South of the country are held. Recently these contacts have been stepped up and the points of contact increased.

What have the sides done to ensure that the talks proceed in a normal, constructive atmosphere? The DPRK has called on the United States to limit military maneuvers on the Korean peninsula and to adopt additional security measures in the Panmunjom area. Moreover, for its part the DPRK Government has made the decision not to hold any major military maneuvers as of 1 February and to stop all military maneuvers during talks with South Korea. A DPRK Foreign Ministry statement stresses that exercises held by either of the parties to the dialogue can lead only to deepening mutual distrust and increasing military danger.

Let us recall that North-South talks were broken off for a long time last year as a result of the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-85" military maneuvers. The exercises code-named "Team Spirit" were first introduced in 1976 and increase in scale each time.

South Korea has been essentially turned into a bridgehead for carrying out Washington's military strategic ambitions. Special troops are beginning to be stationed there in addition to the 40,000-strong corps of U.S. Armed Forces permanently based in the south of the peninsula. Although more than 1,000 U.S. nuclear combat charges are already in South Korea, the Pentagon plans to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles there. F-16 fighter-bombers, Cobra helicopters, Stinger antiaircraft missiles, and other equipment have begun arriving there for the U.S. units. Washington is also actively involving Seoul in preparations for the "star wars" program.

A Washington-Tokyo-Seoul "triangle" is gradually taking visible shape. Let us remember that South Korea and Japan are already linked with the United States through treaty obligations of a military nature. And now, without special ado, Washington is conducting a process aimed at closing the "triangle" by means of the Tokyo-Seoul line. The decision to hold joint exercises now between the Japanese Armed Forces and U.S. troops stationed in South Korea has marked a qualitatively new stage in creating this aggressive alliance. The Japanese press thinks that the holding of extensive three-sided maneuvers are on the agenda. The question arises whether productive dialogue between the north and south of the country is possible if the southern part of the peninsula is turned into a U.S. powder keg and the DPRK's borders ceaselessly echo to the sound of saber rattling?

Thus the DPRK advocates creating conditions favorable to dialogue, while the United States and the South Korean authorities are doing everything to aggravate tension. The two contrasting courses obviously pursue quite different aims. And these aims are not at all a matter of indifference for peace-loving states, because what is involved is not just the holding of successful dialogue between the north and south but the elimination of a dangerous center of tension in Asia and the Pacific.

Golts

PM161205 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts "Military-Political Review": "An Important and Crucial Step"]

[Text] The other day the DPRK Government announced its decision not to hold major military maneuvers from 1 February this year, and to renounce the holding of any military exercises during talks between North and South.

This decision once again convincingly demonstrates the DPRK's desire for a lessening of tension on the peninsula and the advancement of dialogue between Pyongyang and Seoul.

It should be recalled that for more than 35 years Korea has been a region of unremitting confrontation, through the fault of U.S. imperialism. A more than 40,000-strong U.S. military contingent is deployed in South Korea, equipped with the most sophisticated weapons, above all nuclear weapons.

It is quite natural that in these conditions any intensification of military activity leads to still greater tension. And by all appearances U.S. militarist circles have an interest in such tension.

That is why for nearly the whole of last year various kinds of militarist rehearsals were being carried out in southern Korea by the Pentagon and the South Korean army. Exercises by reservists were succeeded by maneuvers of units of the U.S. 7th Light Infantry Division, which forms part of the Rapid Deployment Forces. Hardly had these exercises finished when air and naval maneuvers began.

Particular mention should be made of the large-scale military provocation which the U.S.-South Korean 'Team Spirit' maneuvers turn into every year. In recent years more than 200,000 officers and men have taken part, along with major air and naval forces. Team Spirit is basically a rehearsal for large-scale aggression. It is no accident that during these maneuvers provocations on the DPRK's borders become more frequent.

It must also be noted that such maneuvers seriously complicate North-South talks. Indeed, how is it possible to hold talks and discuss complex problems of mutual relations to the thunder of artillery canonades and the roar of military aircraft engines? Suffice it to recall that last year the talks were broken off for a long time precisely because of the 'Team Spirit' maneuvers. And this at a time when it is obvious to everyone that dialogue meets the vital aspirations of all the Korean people.

Thus the DPRK's important new initiative is a good example for the other sides. The people of Korea and the international public expect positive response from Washington and the South Korean authorities. The more so since the PRK Government has declared its willingness to hold talks concerning this initiative. The reaction of the U.S. and South Korean leaders to this goodwill step will make it possible to judge their readiness not in words, but in deeds to promote the creation of a climate of peace in the Korean Peninsula.

Barakhtha

PM161220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhtha "Commentator's Column": "In a Spirit of Goodwill"]

[Text] The DPRK Government, consistently adopting positions of peace and demonstrating a sincere desire to make its own contribution to the cause of defusing the explosive atmosphere on the Korean Peninsula, has again put forward a constructive proposal to Seoul and Washington. Showing goodwill and concern for the fate of peace in the region, the DPRK has unilaterally decided not to hold major military maneuvers on the republic's territory starting this February.

This initiative is a prominent step in Pyongyang's peace aspirations and is the continuation of its peace-loving foreign policy course. As is well known, the planet's public -- and particularly the public of the Asia-Pacific region -- made a high assessment of the DPRK's recent proposals aimed at turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and securing the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. They envisage replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and ultimately achieving the peaceful unification of the country.

The DPRK's positive initiatives are in line with the fraternal socialist countries' purposeful efforts to strengthen peace and the peoples' security and to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. They are directly linked with the Soviet proposal on a comprehensive approach to security problems in Asia, and their implementation would undoubtedly have a favorable influence on the political climate not only in the Far East but worldwide.

The urgency of the peace-loving steps of the government of People's Korea is obvious and understood by the broad peace-loving international public. Recent years in the Asia-Pacific region have been marked by a notable intensification of the military activeness of U.S. imperialism and certain countries linked to it. The buildup of militarist muscles is continuing in the region in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union, the DPRK, and the other socialist states of Asia. Military cooperation between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul is expanding and strengthening. Through the efforts of the Pentagon strategists the south of the Korean Peninsula has been turned into an entire complex of U.S. nuclear bases and permanent source of tension in the Far East. The aim of the inflammatory U.S. course in the region is to create here along with West Europe a new front in the struggle against the forces of peace and progress. It is obvious that the establishment of relations of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness in the Far East does not lie through cranking up the arms race and stoking mistrust and suspicion. No mountains of weapons can replace a constructive exchange of opinions on all problems around the negotiating table. The comprehensive DPRK proposals create a good basis for initiating such an exchange.

STUDENT UNREST, DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN ROK

OW161310 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 15 Jan 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] The South Korean foreign minister has demanded that the leadership of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party sever its relations with the Japan Socialist Party. There is only one reason for the ultimatum. The Japanese socialists are denouncing the mass repressions which the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship is using to try to suppress the movement for democracy and are calling for the removal of the U.S. occupation forces and U.S. nuclear weapons from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. We have often shown these scenes in our programs. [video shows demonstrators clashing with police]

Student unrest continues in South Korean cities. The youth movement is supported by democratic sections of the population. There has been an increase in demonstrations by farmers who are dissatisfied with the government's economic policy in the villages, police surveillance, and arbitrary rule. The South Koreans are protesting against repressions by the dictatorial regime. They demand revision of the Constitution to provide for direct presidential elections on the basis of universal balloting instead of the present electoral college system.

I remind you that General Chon Tu-hwan grabbed power in August 1980. It is true, he promises to retire in 1988 when his presidential term expires. But for the time being he is making no concessions at all. Students storm and seize the building of the ruling party center in Seoul, raid government departments and various U.S. institutions. In retaliation Chon Tu-hwan sends police against them. As a result, Seoul looks like a garrison city, writes the Western press. Washington leaders speak with tender emotion about democracy in the country and at the same time seem to forget that over 2,000 student activists have been arrested in South Korea during the year. They were jeered at and given stern sentences, up to five years in prison for violating the law on national security and for pro-communist tendencies. The battles in the streets sometimes move to the National Assembly building. Not so long ago a very real scrap took place in Parliament between the dictator's supporters and oppositionists. It goes without saying that the situation is inflamed in the country.

FURTHER ON USSR-MONGOLIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Vorotnikov Attends Meeting

LD161419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Treaty Anniversary"]

[Text] Darhan, Erdenet, and many other Mongolian cities erected, like hundreds of industrial projects, with the aid of the USSR, are called symbols of the steadily strengthening friendship of the two countries' peoples. The CPSU and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the Soviet and Mongolian peoples have always and in everything lived by the same thoughts and helped each other like brothers on the battlefield and in peaceful labor.

This was noted at the ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public to mark the 40th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]. It was held 14 January in the House of Unions Hall of Columns.

In the presidium were V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; S. Mukashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet Section of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, Soviet, and public organizations, and military leaders. Also present was a delegation from the federation of Mongolian peace and friendship organizations headed by (Ch. Sereter), MPR state committee chairman.

V.S. Murakhovskiy's report and the speeches stressed that the celebration of this notable date is taking place on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress, preparation for which graphically confirms the indestructibility of the ideological-political union of our parties and countries. In resolving the tasks of accelerating their countries' socioeconomic development, our peoples are constantly developing close collaboration, which has a firm treaty basis. Our relations are a model for relations of the socialist type, imbued with common interest in each other's successes and unity of action in the struggle for peace, international security, and social progress. It was noted that Mongolia is successfully resolving the program tasks of the country's socialist industrialization. In the past 25 years the share of industry in the production of the national income has increased rapidly, exceeding 30 percent. Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is an important element in the system of multifaceted, equal ties between the socialist states.

T. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador to the USSR, has stated that the Mongolian people rightly link their achievements with the combat alliance and truly fraternal friendship with the great Soviet people and with their selfless aid and support. In Mongolia there is not a single sector of the national economy in which the life-giving fruit of our cooperation have not been felt. In recent years hundreds of important national economic projects have been constructed or modernized with the USSR's assistance. The further improvement of the entire complex of our cooperation and the enhancement of its effectiveness are now being implemented increasingly successfully. The diplomat stressed that the treaty, pervaded with a spirit of love of peace and internationalism, is an exceptionally important factor in safeguarding the MPR's security and serve the cause of the consolidation of the socialist countries' unity and cohesion.

In accordance with the document the USSR and Mongolia are making vigorous, purposeful efforts to strengthen peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. In this connection, the ambassador said, we attach great importance to E.A. Shevardnadze's forthcoming official friendly visit to the MPR.

Soviet Leaders' Message

PM160916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium;

Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people send cordial congratulations and best wishes to the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Mongolian people on the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Our states are marking this glorious jubilee of fraternal friendship bequeathed to us by the great Lenin and the leader of the Mongolian revolution Suhe Baatar having scaled new heights. Soviet people, approaching the 27th CPSU Congress with creative enthusiasm, are sincerely pleased that Mongolia's working people, under the leadership of the MPRP, are successfully tackling tasks in the creation of the material and technical base of socialism, are persistently seeking to accelerate the socioeconomic progress of their motherland, and are preparing to greet the 19th MPRP Congress in a worthy fashion.

Close and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia is steadily developing and increasing on the sound treaty basis laid down in 1946 and further developed in the new treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance signed 15 January 1966.

The past 4 decades are vivid evidence of the tremendous vitality of the treaty which has completely withstood the test of time. During this time relations between the Soviet Union and Mongolia, which are a practical embodiment of the principles of socialist internationalism, have been enriched by new content and have acquired the character of large-scale cooperation which now encompasses all the main spheres of the two countries' social life. Our cooperation received a new impetus as a result of the Soviet-Mongolian summit in August 1985 and the signing of the long-term program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Mongolia through the year 2000. The implementation of this program will enable us to pool our efforts and resources still more effectively with the aim of building up the economic potential and improving the well-being of the working people, which is in keeping with both the national and the international tasks of the two countries' peoples.

At the international level Soviet-Mongolian cooperation represents an important link in the system of multilateral ties between socialist states. Our treaty of alliance serves the interests of the entire socialist community and has been and remains a significant factor in the struggle for lasting peace and stability in the Far East and the Asian and Pacific region.

True to the spirit and the letter of the treaty of alliance, the CPSU and the Soviet State will continue to do everything to ensure that the fraternal ties between the peoples of the USSR and Mongolia continue invariably to strengthen and deepen. We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, the communists, and all the Mongolian working people new successes and achievements in building a socialist society.

Long live eternal and indestructible friendship between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic!

The CPSU Central Committee;

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

The USSR Council of Ministers.

Ragchaa Discusses USSR Ties

PM160940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by T. Ragchaa, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers: "Always in Single Formation"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January -- Today, 15 January, the Mongolian and Soviet peoples are marking a great event -- the 40th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, co-operation, and mutual aid between the USSR and Mongolia. This important document is the firm basis for the development of our mutually advantageous relations and a reliable guarantee of new successes in building socialism on Mongolian soil.

Each year in the last 40 has been a notable stage in the steady upsurge of the economy and culture of People's Mongolia. The year which has recently ended -- 1985 -- was also a vivid example of the growing efficiency of social production. Thus, the annual growth of agricultural and industrial output was 12.5 and 6.6 percent respectively. In all spheres of the national economy advanced technology was introduced, new types of articles were assimilated, the population's monetary income grew noticeably, and there were improvements in the provision of well-appointed housing for working people and the consumer goods trade.

Our people rightly link all their achievements with traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship. V.I. Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat, and D. Suke Baatar, the leader of the Mongolian revolution, were at its roots and it is based on the adamant principles of Marxism-Leninism. From the outset relations between the two countries have served as graphic evidence of genuine equal rights, fraternal mutual aid, and the immense vital force of the principles of socialist internationalism.

The recent meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Great People's Hural Presidium, was an important landmark in the all-around strengthening and development of Mongolian-Soviet friendship. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of brotherhood and complete mutual understanding and again demonstrated the complete unity of the views and positions of our two parties and countries on all the questions discussed. The meeting will promote the further activation of collaboration between the CPSU and the MPRP in the interests of peace and socialism.

The "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Mongolia for the Period Through the Year 2000" defines the large-scale tasks of boosting the entire range of Mongolian-Soviet relations to a higher level. It opens up broad opportunities for improving the effectiveness of existing ties and for promoting the emergence of new and even more fruitful ties. As was noted in the MPRP Central Committee resolution on the results of the Mongolian-Soviet summit, the long-term program is of great political importance and its successful implementation will be important evidence of the boundless potential and advantages of socialism.

The present-day realities of our cooperation inspire firm confidence in the implementation of the outlined plans. In the last 25 years alone cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia has accounted for the construction of more than 600 national economic projects, including 150 industrial enterprises. The fuel and energy, mining, light, food, metalworking, and other industrial sectors, the construction industry, transport, and communications have been created and powerfully developed. Agriculture's material and technical base has been considerably strengthened.

Production of global social product in Mongolia has almost quadrupled in comparison with 1960 and national income has almost tripled. The national economy's fixed assets and gross industrial output have grown by 750 percent and 840 percent respectively over this period. As much industrial output is produced in a single week today as was produced in the whole of 1940.

Joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises -- a fundamentally new form of cooperation based on interstate ownership of the means of production -- are of considerable interest for the entire socialist community. The experience of the international collectives at the Ulaanbaatar railroad, the "Mongolsovtvetmet" association, and the "Erdenet" mining and enrichment combine graphically confirms the high economic effectiveness of economic integration in strengthening socialism's material and technical base in Mongolia and increasing our republic's export potential. Other associations -- the "Mongolbolgarmetall" and "Mongolchekhoslovaometall" associations -- have recently been set up along the lines of these international economic complexes.

Joint enterprises have become a remarkable school for training national cadres. For instance, the first international teams and "(nayramdal)-druzhba" teams -- in which specialists from the two countries work on equal conditions and to unified orders and resolve common tasks -- emerged for the first time in Erdenet. This undertaking has been extensively disseminated in the country and there are now more than 900 such collectives.

The Mongolian people are profoundly grateful to the envoys from the Land of the Soviets who are working in our republic and passing on their experience and knowledge to their Mongolian friends. The high returns on their work are convincingly evidenced by the fact that the number of Soviet specialists at enterprises and on farms is constantly falling and national cadres are coming in to replace them. For instance, over the last decade the number of Soviet citizens working in technical collaboration construction trusts has approximately halved while the amount of work carried out has tripled in this period. The Ulaanbaatar railroad was originally operated mainly by Soviet engineers and workers, but they now account for only 1.5 percent of the thousands-strong collective.

An important role is played by the direct ties established between Mongolian aymags and Soviet republics and oblasts and between cities, ministries, and departmental, economic, scientific, and cultural institutions in the two countries. Direct business contacts make it possible to sharply accelerate the introduction of front-ranking experience and to implement measures aimed at increasing output, saving material resources, and improving production techniques.

Thus, a state farm for raising fine-wooled sheep has been created in the eastern aymag following the example of Chita people, and the experience of the system of centralized control of passenger transport traffic that is operating in Irkutsk is being successfully exploited in Ulaanbaatar. In turn a number of Transbaykal, Buryat, and Tuva farms are applying the Mongolian experience of pasturing animals and looking after their young.

It should be noted that Mongolian-Soviet relations have always been built on the principles of equality and mutual advantage. This can be judged from the continuous expansion of trade between our countries. The immense aid that the USSR gives our country in developing industry and agriculture is well known. Machines, equipment, and various consumer goods are sent to Mongolia from the Land of the Soviets. In turn over the last 5-year plan total Mongolian exports to the Soviet Union have almost doubled and have reached 1.6 billion tugriks. Stockraising output, light industry articles, copper and molybdenum concentrate, fluorspar, and recently coal and plant products are shipped to the Soviet Union. The scale of border trade is growing and its structure is improving.

Ties between the MPRP and the CPSU are strengthening and being filled with new content. Close interparty cooperation helps to more fully assimilate the experience of Soviet Communists and makes it possible to constantly improve the vanguard role of party members in production and sociopolitical life and to improve the effectiveness of organizational and ideological education work. In particular, open letter days and other mass events along the lines of our Soviet friends' practice have become very popular among the Mongolian population.

Our parties act cohesively in the international arena too. The MPRP and the republic's government wholly and fully support the peace-loving efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet State aimed at strengthening universal peace and collective security and against the nuclear arms race. Together with the socialist countries and all the planet's progressive peoples, Mongolia actively strives to remove the threat of war from mankind's life and to create an atmosphere of trust on the Asian Continent.

The MPRP and our entire people see the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva as a major event of world importance that has initiated an important political dialogue. The position of the fraternal community countries is united, they pursue a common agreed line on questions of the struggle to ease international tension.

Mongolia's working people are preparing for two major events -- the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress. Socialist competition to worthily greet the supreme forums of our parties has been launched throughout the country and a mass review of production reserves and additional sources of savings is underway. The movement to strengthen discipline and organization everywhere has been stepped up and the forms and methods of the work of party, state, and social organizations are being improved.

The recent MPRP Central Committee plenum and Mongolian Great People's Hural session examined and ratified the plans for the development of the republic's national economy in 1986. It was noted that the further growth of social production and the boosting of the level of the people's prosperity are closely linked with strengthening Mongolian-Soviet cooperation, which is a decisive factor in building up economic potential and implementing social transformations in the country.

Not for nothing is our friendship called everlasting and indissoluble. The Mongolian people consider it to be their greatest revolutionary gain and they are fully resolved to always march in single formation with their Soviet brothers and strive for more and more victories along this path.

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION PACT DETAILED

PM171033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Talks between government delegations of the Soviet Union and Mongolia ended in Moscow 15 January with the signing of an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia for 1986-1990.

Under the agreement the volume of capital construction in Mongolia will increase. Agricultural, industrial, housing, municipal, and other projects will be built and the joint construction of a number of comprehensive projects is envisaged. A broad program is outlined for cooperation in increasing consumer goods production in Mongolia through the expansion of existing enterprises for the processing of raw livestock products and the construction of new ones. It is planned to expand the capacities of the Erdenet and Mongolsovtsvetmet joint Soviet-Mongolian enterprises.

An important place is assigned to the implementation of measures associated with improving social and living conditions for the Mongolian population. Assistance will continue in the training and improvement of qualifications of Mongolian national cadres through the strengthening of the material and technical base of Mongolian educational institutions and the training of Mongolian citizens at educational institutions, enterprises, and organizations in the USSR.

GANDHI TERMS GORBACHEV ARMS STATEMENT 'ENCOURAGING'

LD161836 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 16 TASS -- The latest statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev is very encouraging. "We wholeheartedly hope that the other side will come up with just as positive a response to these proposals," India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has declared.

Making a speech at the association of Indian diplomats here today, he stressed that the Soviet union's programme is an alternative to the armament of space. It explores real ways for ridding the earth of nuclear weapons.

Every person on earth should be responsible for the shaping of such public opinion that would not tolerate the presence of nuclear weapons on the planet, the Indian prime minister stressed.

MALTSEV DELIVERS GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO GANDHI

LD161552 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, January 16 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India received Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., who is now staying here.

Viktor Maltsev handed over to Rajiv Gandhi a personal message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

ENVOY EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR LIBYA IN TEHRAN MEETING

LD141118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Boldyrev, the Soviet ambassador in Tehran, during a meeting yesterday afternoon with Besharati, our country's deputy foreign minister, while condemning America's recent threats against Libya, declared his country's support for Libya.

Then, while describing the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran towards America's terrorist threats against Libya, Besharati stressed Iran's all-around support for revolutionary Libya. He called America's anger a result of imperialist fear concerning the formation of the strategic axis of revolutionary countries in the region, in which Libya plays a serious role.

PDPA OFFICIAL ADMITS TO WEAK 'SOCIAL BASE'

PM152001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "Reports From Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Jan -- New Tasks

The first all-Afghan seminar-conference of ideological workers began yesterday in the DRA's capital.

Members of the PDPA Central Committee, ministers, party propagandists conducting agitation work in villages, border regions, and among tribes, armed forces political workers, youth and women's organization activists, and mass media officials gathered in Kabul. A report was delivered by M. Baryalay, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. He cited facts attesting to the irreversibility of the revolutionary process in the DRA. The effectiveness of combat actions by the armed forces, which are rebuffing the dushmans in the course of the undeclared war unleashed by imperialism against the new Afghanistan, has improved. The prerevolutionary level of economic development has been surpassed. PDPA ranks are growing steadily: It now has 145,000 party members and candidate members. A system of people's power is being consistently created in the country. the successes of the people's power rely on the foundation of Soviet-Afghan friendship.

In assessing the situation in the country as a whole, however, one cannot fail to see that, as was noted at the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, a certain portion of the population has still not felt the real fruits of the revolution, and its social base is expanding only slowly. The report set the task of ensuring the unity of the party's educational and organizational work and making more effective use of the entire range of methods for influencing the masses. The core of all political educational work to expand and strengthen the social base of the revolutionary power must be the molding of the working people's political consciousness.

Cooperation Strengthening

The DRA public highly assesses Soviet-Afghan cooperation in various spheres; the economy, health care, education, trade, and culture.

"Any project financed or built in the DRA with the help of the friendly country -- the Soviet Union," the influential newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES writes, "opens up new possibilities for further strengthening the traditional good and fraternal relations between the two countries."

The newspaper goes on to note that cooperation between the two countries has strengthened considerably since the 1978 April revolution in Afghanistan. Over 30 national economic projects have been commissioned on Afghan soil with Soviet aid in the years since the revolution and another 90 are at the construction stage. In all, the newspaper points out, the Soviet Union has helped to build more than 200 national economic projects. The Soviet Union has helped Afghanistan to lay the foundations of a chemical and metallurgical industry. Over 60 percent of the country's factory output, 75 percent of state sector industrial output, and two-thirds of all electricity are produced at sites built with Soviet aid.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DESCRIBES FIGHTING EPISODE IN DRA

PM161118 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jan 86 Second Edition p 3

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin article under the rubric "Place of Feat -- Afghanistan": "They Call the Road Dangerous..."; the article is accompanied by three photographs]

[Text] It is not because of the dizzy descents, the exhausting climbs, or the spiraling hairpin turns that makes people call this road dangerous. The dushmans have made it so. The cliffs, the ravines, and, in the valleys, the so-called "green zones" enable the rebels to steal up to the road like robbers and perfidiously open fire like brigands in an ambush on the convoys transporting freight to one of Afghanistan's remotest provinces. That is why the trucks in the convoys alternate with tanks and armored personnel carriers and why combat helicopters constantly circle above the road itself.

And, perhaps, it is no accident that Ensign Sergey Chayka (in the center of the photograph below), Sergeant Sergey Mikhaylov (extreme left), and Junior Sergeant Aleksandr Akimov (second from right), whom the camera caught among their fellow servicemen right after they were presented with Orders of the Red Star, remember precisely this road [the photograph depicts five servicemen with snow-covered mountains in the distance].

One day the local authorities asked the Soviet command to help deliver food, construction materials, teaching aids, and medical supplies to the province. As always, it did not refuse....

Senior Lieutenant A. Pilnikov, Ensigns D. Samsonov and S. Chayka, Sgt S. Mikhaylov, Junior Sergeants V. Fedorov and A. Akimov, and Private R. Khismatulayev were the first to begin fulfilling the set task -- they went off to reconnoiter the route.

....The "green zone" greeted the reconnaissance scouts with machinegun fire. Only speed could help them to escape the firing. Sgt Mikhaylov pressed the gas pedal right down to the floor. But bursts of fire still hit the wheels.... A pothole in the tarmac -- and the vehicle flew "head over heels" into the ditch, turned over, and landed "on its feet." But it was unable to go any further.

"Take cover, follow me!" -- the officer ordered. The scouts followed Sr Lt A. Pilnikov in leaping over the adobe wall surrounding a house abandoned by its owners.

Sgt V. Fedorov tried to contact his men in the hope of getting assistance. But the radio set had been hit by a bullet and was barely working, only able to receive.

"Even though, surrounded on all sides, we were without means of communication, and even though our ammunition was inexorably running out, however hard we endeavored to save it, it still did not occur to anyone during those minutes that this was our last battle," Pilnikov recalled later.

The dushmans threw several rings around the wall, did not spare cartridges and grenades, and were drawing closer and closer....

A truck with new reinforcements for the gang stopped a short distance away. Behind it there was a Mercedes minibus. It was the latter that caught Sgt S. Mikhaylov's attention....

Mikhaylov, of short stature, covered the 300 meters separating the encircled reconnaissance scouts from the minibus by making his way along an irrigation ditch, unnoticed by the dushmans. The driver of the Mercedes did not have time to offer resistance. A short burst of fire, and Sergey was behind the wheel....

"The dushmans surrounding us lost their heads when the minibus suddenly moved off. But no sooner had Mikhaylov disappeared around the bend than we heard from there the unimaginable firing of mortars, machineguns, and submachineguns.... Don't take offense, Sergey, but we thought at the time that you wouldn't get through," Pilnikov continued his account, slapping the sergeant sitting beside him on the shoulder.

Holding a submachinegun in one hand and using it to defend himself against the enemies, and holding the steering wheel with the other hand, Mikhaylov nevertheless broke through the dushman forces. The Mercedes covered the 20 km or so to the military camp at top speed. Right by the checkpoint it ran into infantry combat vehicles coming out of the gates. It turned out that Fedorov had managed to "get through on the air" for a few seconds and tell our people what was going on.

Mikhaylov proved most useful. Captain Ya. Kushkis, group commander, now acquired a knowledgeable and reliable guide.

....Some 1.5 km from the reconnaissance scouts, who were fighting while surrounded, the infantry combat vehicles came up against a mighty wall of fire and joined hard battle. Meanwhile, Sgt Mikhaylov led a small group of servicemen headed by Capt Kushkis through thickets toward the surrounded scouts, making their way past literally a few meters from the dushmans. The battle raged with new force. And soon one of the infantry combat vehicles made its way through to the adobe wall....

This is what Afghan roads are like: Dangerous, difficult. But they do not frighten Senior Lieutenants A. Pilnikov and I. Gavriluk (left and right, respectively, in the right-hand photograph) or their comrades and subordinates. Courageous people, they believe that the righteous cause will triumph.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS SOVIET DOCTORS IN DRA HOSPITALS

LD102308 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Petrova, V. Gusev video report]

[Text] The injured are brought into the city: straight from the battlefield, not only men and officers, but also civil airline pilots, car drivers and civilians. These people have paid with their blood for their loyalty to their convictions.

Both the wounded and the staff at Kabul's Central Military Hospital demonstrate self-sacrifice and courage in equal measure. Soldier Wali Muhammad was wounded while repelling a raid by bandits in Helmand Province, which is on the border with Pakistan. Wali says that after he has recovered, he will once again volunteer to rejoin his unit in order to defend the achievements of the revolution.

Soviet specialists work equally selflessly alongside Afghan doctors. Leading surgeon Muhammad Aslam Ramaki is joined at the operating table by his Soviet colleague Georgiy Isayevich Chepcherov. Alongside Doctor Velayat, head of the hospital, is the Soviet professor Petr Petrovich Petrov. The head of the surgical department, Lieutenant Colonel Suhiyela Sidik, medical corps, is respected and loved at the hospital.

[Sidik] Unfortunately, Western radio voices assert that there are no doctors in Afghan hospitals and especially military hospitals, that there is no one to treat people. This is wholly untrue. Our high-qualified doctors work day and night to restore our heroic fighters to health. If enemies did not take from us so much strength and so many funds for a senseless war, how much we would be able to do for the people. And alongside us there are always our Soviet brothers, our teachers, to whom we are endlessly grateful for their selfless support.

TALYZIN SIGNS PROTOCOL IN CAMBODIA, ENDS TOUR

LD170052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2135 16 Jan 86

[Report by correspondent Ye. Osipovskiy from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The visit by a USSR Party and Government delegation led by Comrade Talyzin to Cambodia has ended. Comrade Talyzin was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the central committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. The leader of the Cambodian revolution expressed a determination to further strengthen friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR and fully supported the consistent and principled line of the CPSU and the USSR in the struggle for peace and security. [Video shows distant shot of Talyzin and Heng Samrin seated on sofa at far end of room, with about seven other unidentified officials present; then close-up of Heng Samrin; then medium shot of Talyzin and Heng Samrin seated together]

After the talks between the planning bodies of the two countries ended a protocol was signed on their results concerning the development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Cambodia. It is proposed that the volume of trade turnover between our two countries will almost double in the 1986-90 period compared with the previous 5 years. Here is what [Minister of Planning and Economics] Comrade Chea Soth had to say in this connection.

[Begin Chea Soth recording in Cambodian with superimposed Russian translation] Our talks were useful and fruitful. The USSR is giving assistance to Cambodia in all spheres. In the coming years deliveries to our country of petroleum products, equipment, motor vehicles and tractors, and everything needed for to restore and develop the Cambodian economy will be continued. For our part we shall supply the USSR with natural rubber, valuable types of timber, and certain kinds of agricultural products. Let me take advantage of this occasion to convey our great gratitude to the Soviet people for its all-round aid and support. [end recording]

Returns to Moscow

PM171017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of Gosplan, returned to Moscow today from his trip to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. During his stay in Vietnam, he took part in the 37th sitting of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning, and was present as the head of a USSR Party and Government delegation at the completion of the second stage of crossing the Black River where the hydrocomplex Hoa Binh is being constructed with USSR assistance. In Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh, the final talks on coordinating state plans between the USSR and the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the Cambodia for the years of 1986-90 have been held and the appropriate documents signed.

At the Moscow airport N.V. Talyzin was met by P.N. Demichev candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee first deputy section chief, and other officials.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG CITED ON SOVIET ARMS PROPOSAL

LD162221 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Hanoi January 16 TASS -- The comprehensive constructive programme of delivering the world from nuclear and chemical weapons set forth in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev opens up a remarkable opportunity for mankind's age-old dream to come true -- durable and reliable peace on earth, said Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The new Soviet comprehensive peace proposals, he stressed in an interview to a TASS correspondent, demonstrate once again the USSR's high responsibility for the destinies of the living and would-be generations. The decision to prolong the term of the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions provides striking evidence of the noble stand of the Soviet Union, its invariable goodwill. The Soviet leader's call to do away with the nuclear threat finds very broad response among all strata of the international public. It has become a new efficient impetus for invigoration of the struggle of all anti-war forces for peace and life, for the bright ideals of peaceful coexistence.

That very important document is of historical significance. The Vietnamese people fully support the Soviet Union-proposed realistic peace programme of struggle for all-embracing elimination of nuclear and chemical armaments, for prevention of their placement whatsoever in outer space. We, just as all progressive forces in the world, call upon the United States and other nuclear powers to follow the USSR's example, to join the Soviet initiatives and to jointly advance towards full nuclear disarmament, towards consolidation of peace and security of the peoples, stressed Pham Van Dong.

ZUBKOV NOTES ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENTS IN PHILIPPINES

OW160402 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 14 Jan 86

[From the "World Today" program, presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The FILIPINO TIMES newspaper [as heard] in its editorial article today says that only a dim-witted person, under the influence of coarse U.S. propaganda, could believe in the existence of an outside threat to the Philippines. In the paper's opinion the example of many nonaligned states which broke with foreign military presence shows that a policy of neutrality represents an important contribution to the struggle for universal peace.

The appearance of such an article in the FILIPINO TIMES is not accidental. It was caused by the statement of the U.S. ambassador in this country, who confirmed that it is the intention of the U.S. administration to maintain a U.S. military presence in the Philippines. The U.S. ambassador tried to present the matter in such a way as to suggest that the United States was almost a guarantor of Philippines sovereignty.

But, returning to the article, it clearly says: U.S. bases on Philippines soil must be eliminated, in so far as they undermine national sovereignty, act as a potential target for retaliatory strikes, and are a stronghold of American militarism for intervention against other countries. To this, one may add that the movement for the immediate liquidation of all U.S. military facilities located in the Philippines is growing.

PHILIPPINE MINISTER SAYS U.S. ENVOY'S DEMANDS INSULTING

LD160726 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 16 TASS -- Leonardo Perez, Philippine minister for political affairs, has likened the pronouncements and activities of the U.S. ambassador to his country, Stephen Bosworth, to the conduct of Governor-generals in American colonies.

He said the continued demands for "fair and free" presidential elections, made by Washington's plenipotentiary envoy, were insulting to the Philippine people and their government.

The newspaper BULLETIN TODAY reported today that it had been suggested to submit the issue of the undersirability of Bosworth's further stay in this country for discussion by the next session of the National Assembly (parliament) of the Philippines.

SFRY PAPERS REPORT FURTHER ON DIZDAREVIC VISIT

BORBA on Gromyko Talks

AU160846 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11-12 Jan 86 p 1

[Permanent correspondent T. Milinovic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 10 Jan -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who with the members of the Yugoslav delegation is paying an official friendly visit to the USSR, this morning met Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The head of the Soviet state received Dizdarevic in the Kremlin and had a conversation with him which lasted over 1 hour.

The reception by Gromyko was attended by Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in the USSR, and other personalities who participated in the earlier talks between Dizdarevic and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

The meeting in the Kremlin passed in a friendly and cordial manner.

Special attention was paid to the struggle for peace, the relaxation of tension in the world, and the prevention of the arms race. It was stressed that all the countries in the world should participate in these activities and make their contribution. In this connection, the need was stressed to "preserve the spirit of Geneva."

Gromyko explained the Soviet initiative in searching for peaceful solutions in international relations, especially in the sphere of preventing the spread of the arms race. The chairman of the presidium stressed that this is a lasting Soviet orientation.

On this occasion Dizdarevic spoke about the role and activities of the Nonaligned Movement and the nonaligned policy in solving current political and economic problems, as well as about the forthcoming meeting of the representatives of nonaligned countries at the highest level.

Concern was expressed at the great problems in international economic relations and the need to solve them in an accelerated way was pointed out.

The talks at the reception also touched on the hotbeds of crisis in the world. The view was expressed that the dangers emanating from these conflicts may grow into explosive situations and may endanger overall peace in the world.

After being received by Gromyko -- which in fact concluded the Yugoslav-Soviet political talks -- Dizdarevic and the members of the Yugoslav delegation left Moscow for Tashkent.

In his dialogue with Shevardnadze, Dizdarevic had particularly stressed the significance of the Nonaligned Movement's activities, pointing out the irreplaceable role of the Nonaligned Movement and policy in overcoming the conflict situations in the world.

The visit by Federal Secretary Dizdarevic to the Soviet Union concludes on Sunday. At Sheremet'yevo Airport in Moscow, he will make a statement for Soviet television on the results of his visit.

POLITIKA on Talks

AU1f0902 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Permanent correspondent D. Pesic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 10 Jan -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is paying an official and friendly visit to the USSR, was received by Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in the Kremlin this morning. The lengthy talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, dealt with the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and many topical international questions.

It was assessed with satisfaction that the mutual relations between the two friendly socialist countries have reached a significant level, that cooperation is comprehensive and based on the principles established in the Belgrade Declaration (1955) and Moscow Statement (1956), as well as on other corresponding documents adopted on the highest level. A readiness to further develop and enrich relations and cooperation was expressed in the talks.

The talks also touched upon the current international situation, and special attention was devoted to the struggle for peace and reducing international tension, in which, it was said, all world countries should take part.

The Geneva meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev was assessed positively.

Talks at the level of foreign ministers were concluded last night. Raif Dizdarevic and Eduard Shevardnadze devoted most of the time during this second meeting to an analysis of international relations.

Acknowledging the significance that a reduction in tension between the great powers undoubtedly has, it was also pointed out in the talks that this process of reducing tension can become stable and permanent only when it is joined also by other members of the international community. During the exchange of opinions, the Yugoslav side supported certain Soviet peaceful initiatives aimed at preventing the arms race, achieving disarmament, and improving the international climate.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic also spoke about basic initiatives of the non-aligned countries and the nonaligned policy in general. He emphasized that non-aligned countries support the processes of reducing tension in the world, universal detente, and equality in international cooperation.

The joint assessment of the two foreign ministers was that the international situation is still very complex and dangerous, that there are new aggravations, and that all this requires intensified, constructive efforts by all countries to solve it. In analyzing the situation in some hotbeds of crisis in Asia, the two sides also expressed different assessments of their causes and ways to solve them.

In conclusion, the Soviet side confirmed its known critical assessment of the dangers ensuing from ambitions to militarize space.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs invited his host, Eduard Shevardnadze, to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BORBA Cites 'Frankness'

AU160933 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jan 86 p 1

[Permanent correspondent T. Milinovic report]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today concluded the several-day official and friendly visit to the USSR and together with members of the Yugoslav delegation, left Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport for Belgrade in the afternoon.

The guest from Yugoslavia was seen off by Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, and other Soviet high diplomatic officials. Also present was Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, who was a member of the Yugoslav delegation in the talks held with Minister Shevardnadze and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs gave a statement at the airport to Yugoslav journalists who reported on the visit from here, as well as a special statement for Soviet television which will be carried tonight.

"I am pleased with the results of the visit," Dizdarevic said. "We held very exhaustive talks for several hours in a friendly atmosphere of complete frankness [puna otvorenost] and mutual respect about both our bilateral relations and current international questions.

"The talks about bilateral relations concentrated on the further development of cooperation in all spheres, starting from the assessment of permanently valid principles on which these relations have been developing since the Belgrade Declaration. It turned out that both the room and the readiness exist for developing those relations and expanding cooperation..." our federal secretary pointed out. He stressed that useful talks were also held about current international questions, primarily about the efforts made with a view to reducing international tension with the participation of all world countries. Special responsibility for reducing tension lies on the Soviet Union and the United States because of the impact their relations have on the world situation.

"Our side pointed out the interest and engagement of the Nonaligned Movement," Dizdarevic said, as an independent factor in international relations essential for the universal and successful reduction of tension. "Both during the talks we had with Comrades Gromyko and Shevardnadze, and on the occasion of our visit to Uzbekistan, we acquainted ourselves with the extensive creative efforts being invested so that further social and economic progress in the building of socialism in the USSR may be ensured.

"We met with a cordial welcome everywhere, and the atmosphere was very friendly," Federal Secretary Dizdarevic said.

LCY PLENUM DISCUSSES SFRY DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENT

PM161050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan -- A routine LCY Central Committee plenum opened here yesterday. It discussed the document drawn up on the initiative of the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning the further development and improvement of the political system of Yugoslav society.

A report on this question was delivered at the plenum by J. Vrhovec, member of the SFRY State Presidency. Dwelling on the main provisions of the document, he stressed that in this instance "it is a question of reinforcing the definite results achieved in the country's sociopolitical development and outlining ways of eliminating existing problems and difficulties, including in developing the political system, and not of replacing the existing political system with some other system." In this connection the main speaker pointed to the need to rebuff any attempts by antisocialist elements to exploit the discussion of the document for subversive purposes.

The further development of the political system, he noted, must rely firmly and consistently on the interests of the working class and all working people. The LCY, as society's leading ideological and political force, is called upon to reliably support and guarantee the implementation of these interests.

PRAVDA NOTES TALKS BETWEEN CSSR'S GERLE, SILAYEV

PM161048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received L. Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, 14 January and had a friendly talk with him on questions of the further development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union.

M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

FURTHER REPORT ON TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA

AU131706 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jan 86 p 1, 5

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Atanas Atanasov report from Moscow: "A Lasting Guarantee for Assured Advance"]

[Text] Today, 10 January, after the successful conclusion of the trade and economic negotiations, a long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period and a protocol for the exchange of goods and payments during 1986 were signed here between the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] and the USSR.

The documents were signed by Khisto Khristov, the PRB minister of foreign trade, and the USSR. The signing was also attended by Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Soviet Union.

The long-term trade agreement, the protocol for mutual exchange of goods during this year, and the agreement signed yesterday for cooperation in the construction, reconstruction, and modernization of industrial and other installations in the PRB are of great significance for both countries, especially for the PRB. The arguments in this case may be summed up in one sentence: Inasmuch as the overwhelming part of Bulgaria's national income is derived from international exchange and the greater part of our exchange of goods is with the Soviet Union, then naturally, the programmed rhythm of our future interrelations in this sphere predetermines to a large extent the stability of our social-economic development.

The contents of these documents are based on unshakable political and economic foundations; give a material form to the common course of the BCP and the CPSU based on comprehensive cooperation and the drawing together of our parties, countries, peoples, and are an expression of the long-term agreements between comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev. As far as the economic foundations are concerned, the following figures speak for themselves: Over the last 5-year-plan period the value of Soviet-Bulgarian trade amounts to R51.7 billion (with R40 billion under the long-term agreement). Is this a large or a small amount? By way of comparison, during the 1976-80 5-year-plan period a goods exchange to the value of R29.9 billion was achieved, while during 1971-75 the figure was R13.5 billion. The above figures give an idea not only of the dynamics of the mutual exchange of goods, but also indicate the direction in which the productive forces of both countries and, most of all, the integration processes between them, are developing. One should know, for example, that in the Bulgarian exports of products carried out under agreements for international specialization and production-sharing, the portion exported to the USSR exceeds 80 percent. These are mainly products for engineering, which make up more than 72 percent of our total exports to the USSR.

On the other hand, the PRB is the largest importer of engineering products from the Soviet Union (over 13 percent of the Soviet exports in the field). The Soviet deliveries of machines and equipment continue to play a crucial role in the new construction, technical reequipment, reconstruction, and modernization of our industry. Furthermore, one cannot overstress the significance of the Soviet deliveries of fuels and energy carriers [energonositeli], without which the undeviating advance of our country is unthinkable.

These typical features of Bulgarian-Soviet trade and economic relations are also characteristic of the long-term trade agreement until the end of the decade. Again, this provides for a comparatively intensive exchange of goods -- a total of R70 billion for the 5-year-plan period, 40 percent more than that actually achieved during the preceding period. The considerable increase in our exports is once more due to the specialized products of machine building, electronics, and electrical engineering, that is, products which are the result of scientific-technical progress.

Once again the USSR will be the number one supplier of machines and equipment for the PRB. Of vital significance for our economy, particularly at the present stage, are the complete sets of equipment for the atomic power-generating stations and other installations, equipment so necessary for the reconstruction of the entire power industry, metallurgical, chemical, machine-building and other branches of industry. The fact should also be emphasized that during the coming years until the end of the decade the inflow of fuels, raw materials, and other materials from the USSR will be unchanged in volume.

The mutual exchange of consumer goods will also develop at a stable rate. We will receive from the Soviet Union an even wider range of domestic equipment, including color televisions, washing-machines, cameras, clocks, and watches, etc. Provision is also made for 40,000 cars to be imported.

The PRB export lists feature cosmetics and perfumery goods, ready-to-wear clothes, knitwear, furniture, and so on. Bulgarian exports of fresh and processed fruit and vegetables will also increase.

The protocol for 1986 provides for the value of the goods exchange to rise to R12.8 billion, as compared to R12.2 billion for 1985.

After signing the two documents, the ministers of foreign trade of the two countries made short statements.

Boris Aristov: "In preparing the agreement and the protocol we were guided by the decisions of the Moscow summit economic conference of the CEMA member-countries and by the results of the meetings and conversations between Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov. Significant is the fact that we are signing these documents on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. The size of the mutual exchange of goods for the 5-year-plan period, which exceeds the figure of R70 billion, as well as its progressive structure, are a good contribution to the implementation of the tasks which our parties set out in their programs.

"I must note with satisfaction the further development of the integrated forms of economic cooperation, including the direct links between industrial enterprises, trusts, scientific institutes, and other organizations of the two countries. A new feature in our interrelations are the joint Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production trusts in the field of machine building; these will undoubtedly spread in the future in the system of CEMA."

Khristo Khristov: "The relations between the BCP and CPSU, and between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, have long since become a vivid example a new, socialist international relations, based on Leninist internationalism, firm friendship, and unity in all stages of socialist construction.

"We take into account that the new 5-year-plan period will not be a repetition of the 5-year period already past. The new tasks which the central committees of our parties are setting up, are dictated by life, by the new stage of development which our countries have entered, and by the need to introduce in practice the latest achievements of the modern scientific-technical revolution. For the People's Republic of Bulgaria, cooperation with the Soviet Union is a factor of exceptional significance. This cooperation ensures our people independence and the conditions for successfully solving the social-economic tasks set out by our party."

Both ministers stressed in different ways that after the signing of the documents a great deal of intense work lay ahead in order to fulfill them. The issue was not only that the relevant contracts should be concluded in the very near future, but also that from this time on the necessary preconditions should be ensured for the most strict execution of the mutual deliveries according to the quantities, range, and qualitative indices provided, and within the set time-limits.

MARCHUK INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA

For an interview with Guriy I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, on prospects for expansion of Soviet-Romanian scientific-technical cooperation, please see the Romania section of the 17 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ARKHIPOV, FINLAND'S SORSA FINISH ECONOMIC TALKS

LD162305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Helsinki, 16 Jan (TASS) — A meeting between the co-chairmen of the Standing Intergovernmental USSR-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation took place in Finland from 13-16 January 1986.

The USSR delegation was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, chairman of the USSR side of the commission and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Finnish delegation by K. Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish side of the commission and prime minister of Finland.

Questions of the state of and the prospects for developing trade and economic ties between the two countries were examined at the meeting. A draft protocol on the clarification, augmentation, and extension of the long-term program for developing and deepening trade and economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland up to the year 2000 was agreed.

It was noted with satisfaction that USSR-Finnish trade and economic relations in 1985 and during the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan as a whole have been developing actively. The volume of trade turnover during the past 5 years amounted to \$35 billion, in other words it nearly doubled compared with the previous 5-year period, having exceeded by one-quarter the guidelines for the long-term program. The range of mutually-supplied goods expanded and new forms of cooperation emerged.

It was noted from both sides that the development of industrial cooperation, particularly in the field of machine-building and shipbuilding, the production of means of communication, instruments, means of transport, and so on is an important reserve for the growth of trade exchange between the USSR and Finland. Questions of cooperation in the field of the joint construction of projects on both countries' territories were examined.

Through an agreement on trade turnover and payments for 1986-1990 the volume of services by Finnish firms in the construction of projects in the USSR is envisaged on the level of the previous 5-year plan with the possibility of an increase. Several large contracts have already been signed on this article of the agreement.

USSR-Finnish cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of projects on Finnish territory is developing successfully. With the assistance of USSR organizations, a coke and chemical installation is being built and an oxygen converter shop modernized at the metallurgical combine in Raase, a heat and power plant is being built at Joensuu, as is a new section of a gas pipeline from Kouvola to Tampere with a branch line to Helsinki.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES FRANCE'S CRESSON IN KREMLIN

LD170946 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS -- A talk has begun in the Kremlin today between Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov and Minister of Industrial Redeployment and Foreign Trade Edith Cresson.

Edith Cresson has been staying in Moscow since January 15 in connection with the holding of the 20th session of the Soviet-French intergovernmental "Grand" Commission.

IZVESTIYA Interviews Cresson

PM161141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Edith Cresson, French minister of industrial redeployment and foreign trade, by own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko in Paris: "France-USSR: In the Interests of Cooperation" -- date not stated]

[Text] Paris -- The jubilee, 20th, session of the standing joint Soviet-French commission on scientific-technical and economic cooperation is opening in Moscow. Yu. Kovalenko, our Paris correspondent, the head of the French delegation, met with Edith Cresson, minister of industrial redeployment and foreign trade, on the eve of her departure for Moscow and had a talk with her. Here is what she said:

The general directors and presidents of about 50 of the biggest French firms -- Renault, Usinor, Interagra, Technip, Thomson, Spie Batignolles, and others -- and representatives of a number of ministries will take part with me in the work of the "Grand Commission."

The present session is particularly important. Above all because it is taking place 3 months after M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France, which was a very important event of international significance. During this visit the two sides expressed the desire for the further active development of ties. Unless I am wrong, I am the first minister to have had the honor to visit Moscow since the Franco-Soviet summit talks.

We attach exceptionally great importance to the "Grand Commission's" 20th session and the meetings with representatives of ministries and departments to be held in the Soviet Union to discuss all the problems which perturb the two sides. Summing up the results of the past year, I note that a number of large-scale agreements and contracts have been concluded between our countries and we believe that this tendency will be maintained in the future. We are seeking to expand trade and economic exchanges. It should be emphasized that France has begun to take a more active part in the exhibitions and fairs held in the Soviet Union.

The "Grand Commission's" opening session is also of particular importance because it is taking place on the threshold of the 28th CPSU Congress, which will discuss the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period through 2000. I hope that we will be able to take part in implementing a number of projects.

Returning to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's visit to France, I want to say that I was pleased to accompany him during his visit to the automobile plant in Poissy, near Paris, during which he impressed everyone by his questions, which showed his good knowledge of the automobile industry and its problems. M.S. Gorbachev was given a warm reception and I myself saw him being applauded by people directly on the street, and that was no accident. This reaction is evidence that the French people experience profound, sincere sympathy for the Soviet people.

I remember that French President F. Mitterrand has frequently advocated having the best possible relations with the Soviet Union in all spheres -- political, economic, and cultural. I believe that our two countries can by their joint efforts help to strengthen peace in Europe and throughout the world and to normalize the international situation and make a contribution to the prevention of the arms race.

FRG FIGURES WELCOME GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL

Genscher Cited

LD161711 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, January 16 TASS -- The West German News Agency DDP reports today that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany welcomed the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. As Minister of Foreign Affairs of the F.R.G. Hans-Dietrich Genscher said today, the Government of the F.R.G. together with its partners in the North Atlantic alliance will carefully study these proposals.

Another round of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms makes it possible to discuss without delay questions related to nuclear arms reduction. The Government of the F.R.G. hopes that these initiatives will assist in making tangible progress at the talks, the DDP report emphasizes.

DKP's Mies on Proposal

LD161754 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, January 16 TASS -- The programme of a total elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide, put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, is a correct, bold and necessary response to the nuclear menace that is looming large over all of mankind, Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, has declared in Dusseldorf.

The German Communist Party wholly approves of the Soviet leader's statement which reflects the Soviet Union's peaceful policy, Mies stressed.

The USSR's latest proposals open the way towards improving the international situation, detente and peaceful cooperation between peoples. They fully correspond to the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments, currently under way in Geneva, he said.

German Communists welcome the Soviet proposals also because they meet the demand, expressed by millions of inhabitants of the Federal Republic of Germany, for the removal of all American first-strike nuclear missiles from the country's territory and for the prevention of the militarization of outer space.

The implementation of the Soviet initiatives, noted the chairman of the German Communist Party, would largely facilitate the successful solution of other global problems, such as combatting hunger, diseases and economic backwardness, and the problem of environmental protection.

UK ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP ON SUPPORT FOR SDI, CRUISE

LD161159 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] London, January 16 TASS -- The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, a mass public organisation in Britain, has accused the Thatcher government of holding back progress on the way to curbing the arms race.

Despite its professed desire for peace London has supported Washington's so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" which, if realized, can only escalate the arms race, and intends to go ahead with the deployment of American missiles, says a statement published here. The chairman of this organisation Jones said that news of the completion of deployment of 96 cruise missiles at Greenham Common shows the government's total disregard for public opinion.

ROME CEREMONY MARKS PUBLICATION OF GORBACHEV BOOK

PM161440 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Smirnov dispatch: "Published in Italy"]

[Text] Rome — An official ceremony has been held at the Soviet Embassy in Rome to present a collection of speeches and articles by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The USSR Approaching the Year 2000: Peace and Socialism" published in Italian by the Teti publishing house of Milan. Prominent statesmen, politicians, and public figures in the country, representatives of business circles, and cultural figures attended the ceremony.

The publication of M.S. Gorbachev's book, Senator Arrigo Boldrini, chairman of the National Association of Italian Partisans, stated in an interview with this correspondent, is an important event for Italy. The country's democratic public has gained new evidence that the USSR steadily strives for peace, international cooperation, and the ending of the arms race. Many of M.S. Gorbachev's speeches and articles collected in the book are devoted to international problems that are very close to and understood by Europe. Italy's progressive forces support the Soviet state's important new peace initiatives and will strive to ensure that our government also plays its part in implementing them, A. Boldrini stressed.

M.S. Gorbachev's book was presented by N.M. Lunkov, USSR ambassador to Italy and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

TASS REPORTS MILITARY BUILDUP ON SICILY

LD161208 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, January 16 TASS — There has been a marked increase in military presence on Sicily island, accommodating NATO and U.S. military bases, over recent days under orders from the Italian Defense Ministry.

The newspaper STAMPA reported that a large air-defense unit has arrived there, armed with anti-aircraft guns capable of shooting down enemy planes flying at an altitude of up to 3,500 meters.

The paper said the anti-aircraft batteries will most likely be deployed near the NATO bases at Sigonella and Comiso. The first of these bases serves ships of the U.S. 6th fleet based in the Mediterranean, while the other is the deployment site for the first batch of American cruise missiles which have already been put in operational readiness. All NATO and American military facilities on Sicily are being currently kept on high alert.

Besides, a paratrooper battalion from the Italian quick-reaction force has been moved to the Italian island of Lampedusa located between Africa and Sicily.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
M I D D L E E A S T & N O R T H A F R I C A

H 1

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN PDRY

Warning to YAR

JN170816 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The state of affairs in the PDRY continues to be obscure. However, what is certain is that fierce fighting continues between the disputing parties. The French Embassy in Aden was damaged as a result of the shelling. This was stated by a well-informed diplomatic source in Djibouti who did not elaborate on the extent of the damage but added that many French citizens who are residing in Aden had sought refuge in their embassy to escape the shelling.

A Western Diplomatic source has stated that USSR leader Gorbachev sent a message to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih warning him against any interference by his country in the PDRY.

Negotiations at Soviet Embassy

LD171018 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0924 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan (KUNA) — Senior diplomatic sources have told KUNA that the Kremlin leaders are in continuous contact with their embassy in Aden and are following the situation with interest, while the PDRY prime minister, Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas on his arrival here yesterday had talks with his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Rizhkov. The sources, which asked to remain anonymous, said that negotiations are taking place inside the Soviet embassy in Aden between the supporters of the ex-president, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, and the supporters of President 'ali Nasir Muhammad in order to settle the conflict peacefully. The sources said that Mr al-'Attas might today meet the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to inform him about the true situation on the Yemeni arena after the recent coup d'etat.

Moscow to Evacuate Nationals

LD171029 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Moscow has decided to evacuate all its nationals from Aden because of the deteriorating situation in South Yemen.

Aliyev Welcomes PDRY Delegation

LD161551 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 16 TASS — Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'Attas, Gakr al-Attas, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Abd al-Aniz Al-Dali, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist party, minister of foreign affairs of the PDRY and Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fudli, minister of trade and supplies of the PDRY, arrived in Moscow today enroute from New Delhi.

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H 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

At the airport the South Yemeni guests were met by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

A.S. Muhammad, charge d'affaires of the PDRY in the USSR was among the welcoming party.

Situation 'Tense' in Capital

LD161641 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (TASS) -- According to reports reaching here, a tense situation prevails in the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Aden. During armed clashes over the past few days the international airport has been hit and a number of buildings damaged. The opposing sides have been unable to observe the cease-fire in a number of areas. The country's communications with the outside world remain unstable. Conflicting reports are coming in about the whereabouts of a number of members of the party and state leadership.

Steps are being taken to end the fighting, to normalize the situation and to resume the work of state establishments.

PDRY President Appeals for Calm

GF161417 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Reports from the PDRY indicate that the situation in that country is gradually returning to normal. An attempted coup took place in the PDRY on 13 January. Bahrain's GULF DAILY NEWS has reported that PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has appeared on television to appeal for calm.

GOVOROV WATCHES KUWAITI ARMY MANEUVERS, DEPARTS

LD161350 Kuwait KUNA Diplomatic Information Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] [no dateline as received] Units of the Kuwaiti Army and Armed Forces yesterday carried out a maneuver with live ammunition at Al-Zalqah area, which was attended by General Govorov, Soviet Deputy Defense Minister and Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, chief of staff of the Kuwaiti Armed Forces, and a number of senior officers.

Sophisticated Soviet weapons, recently purchased by Kuwait, were used in the exercises which took the form of an operation to foil an attempt to occupy the oil wells.

The Soviet guest congratulated the Kuwaiti military on their performance and good use of the new weapons. The guest left Kuwait today.

Delegation Departs 16 Jan

LD161104 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1013 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jan (KUNA) -- Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Lieutenant General Vladimir Govorov and his accompanying delegation left the country this morning following an official visit lasting 6 days.

Chief of Staff of the Army and the Armed Forces Major General 'Abdallah Ferraj al-Ghanim, and Faysal al-Dawud, assistant under secretary of the Ministry of Defense for local equipment and financial affairs, as well as other high-ranking officers, saw him off.

In answer to a question of whether the Kuwaiti Army will be supplied with the required Soviet weapons the Soviet deputy defense minister told journalists that "everything is possible." Asked whether it will be possible to supply the Kuwaiti Army with the air weapons, Lt Gen Vladimir Govorov said that these issues were discussed at the level of both states. Regarding his impression of the tactical exercise that the Kuwaiti Army held yesterday, he said that "the results of the exercise were good and that the Kuwaiti Army enjoys high efficiency." Lt Gen Govorov said: "We greatly appreciate our visit to Kuwait, and the visit has been successful. During this visit good and useful meetings were held with the Kuwaiti commanders, and views were exchanged on various issues of mutual interest." He added that the views of the two states are close, and that "we are taking back with us very good memories of the Kuwaiti people. We would like to thank the State of Kuwait for the hospitality we were given."

SOVIET RECONNAISSANCE PLANES REPORTEDLY OPERATING OUT OF LIBYA

TA161825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Russians are flying reconnaissance planes from Libya, and operating a spy ship off the coast of Israel. Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says that according to an Israeli source, two Soviet destroyers and another ship fitted out for electronic surveillance are sailing at distances of 30 to 80 km from Israel's shores.

Defense Minister Rabin said yesterday that the Russians have increased their fleet in the area, with the aim of providing an early-warning system for Libya against any possible attack. Reporter Ben-'Ami says that the Russians are also operating reconnaissance planes from Libya which are making flights over the Mediterranean, and information they gather is being passed on to the Libyans.

PRAVDA ANALYZES SUDANESE POLITICAL SCENE

PM161456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Peresada: "Sudan at the Crossroads"]

[Excerpt] Khartoum, January -- Sudan is the largest state in Africa. Its area is 2.5 million square kilometers. Not many more than 20 million people live in this vast area. Despite rich natural resources it remains a poor, agrarian country with an underdeveloped industry. And in agriculture priority is given to one crop -- cotton. But under the previous regime even this modest economic potential began to decline.

You will recall that President Numayri, who conducted an antidemocratic, proimperialist course, was overthrown on 6 April last year as a result of a military coup. The coup took place at the height of the working people's general strike which was threatening to turn into a popular uprising. By then the Alliance of Nationalist Forces for National Salvation, which comprised most of the trade unions and parties banned under Numayri, including the Communist Party, had started operating and there had been a sharp increase in opposition to the regime among the army rank and file.

Essentially a situation had arisen where the regime could have been swept away by the movement of the masses. The strength and scope of the movement had a considerable influence on the development of the situation in the country.

The primary question that arose after the coup, that of Sudan's political setup, was decided by means of talks between the Transitional Military Council, which had come to power, and the Alliance. They agreed that a constitutional form of rule would be established in the country after a transitional period of 1 year. A transitional government was formed with civilians occupying most of the posts. A charter put forward by the Alliance formed the basis of political cooperation between the military administration and civilian forces. It identified two main goals: first, to eliminate the structures of the previous regime and all the consequences of its rule and, second, to lay the foundation for a democratic life and for the strengthening of Sudan's independence.

Nine months have elapsed. What has changed in the country? We talked about this at the headquarters of the supreme commander in chief of the armed forces with Colonel General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council.

"The most tangible changes have taken place in political life," he said. "Now citizens enjoy democratic rights, they are free to have views and opinions, and many parties are operating. A provisional constitution has been instituted in accordance with which there will be elections to a constituent assembly (parliament). A number of measures have been adopted in order to improve the state of affairs in the economy. It has been possible somewhat to ease the acute problem of famine caused by the severe drought. Certain other decisions adopted at the start of the new period have also been implemented...

The decisions include the disbandment of the ruling party under Numayri and the secret police apparatus, the abolition of the old local administrative bodies and appointments of new governors and the release of all political prisoners. Around 30 commissions set up by the prosecutor's office are examining crimes committed against the peoples by the bosses of the old regime. The case of Numayri himself is being dealt with in his absence, since he is still in hiding abroad, where he was overtaken by the April events.

Recently a new program document was adopted in Sudan -- the "Charter in Defense of Democracy." It was signed by representatives of the main parties and trade union associations in the Alliance and also on behalf of the Transitional Military Council. The document stresses that the development of Sudan must take place without fail in conditions of democratic rule and it calls for the creation of a mass front of resistance in the event of any attempt to establish a military or civil dictatorship. Essentially this is a political agreement reflecting the desire of the vast majority of Sudanese to consolidate the changes that have taken place in the country.

But the situation in Sudan is far from straightforward. The nearer we get to the end of the transitional period, the fiercer the struggle becomes between the supporters of democratization and its opponents. It is taking place in a situation where many structures of the old regime remain intact, nearly all the antidemocratic laws adopted under Numayri remain, and thousands of former secret police agents have gone into hiding, putting their weapons by. The right-wing bourgeois parties who have signed the Alliance's charter, in particular the national unionist and "Al-Ummah" parties, have as their target a certain "liberalization," but by no means profound changes.

The Sudanese Communist Party (SCP), which was operating underground for many years, is waging a struggle from genuinely patriotic positions for the country's renewal. Despite savage repression, the SCP was able to hold on to its membership and is now widening its work among the masses in legal conditions, firmly upholding the aspirations of working people and Sudan's national interests. The party paper AL-MAYDAN is a trenchant commentator on all topical problems and is the most popular paper in the country.

"The current political situation is characterized by a sharp increase in the threat from the right," Muhammad Ibrahim al-Nuqd, general secretary of the SCP Central Committee, said. "It springs primarily from the 'Muslim Brotherhood' organization and other right-wing groupings which have close links with the parasitic bourgeoisie. The reactionary forces have embarked on vigorous plotting activities and they have outside support, primarily from the United States. In the present situation we are urging all national patriotic forces in the country to unite in the broadest possible front to protect democracy and the people's interests."

We saw for ourselves that the Sudanese rightists are dying to gain power when we visited the headquarters of the "Islamic National Front." The "Muslim Brotherhood" organization is top dog in it. They talked cautiously with us, but they did not conceal the fact that on the threshold of the elections the front is doing intensive work to enlist support and would not be averse to becoming the "leading force in Sudan."

Internal stability is also affected by the fact that the very acute political problem of southern Sudan is not settled yet. This extensive zone is populated by negroid tribes with Christian and pagan beliefs, whereas the rest of the country is populated by Muslim Arabs. The solution of the southern problem is bound up with providing the region with definite national political status within the framework of a single Sudanese state. Democratic forces in Khartoum are seeking to promote the start of a settlement by means of talks. But armed clashes are continuing in the south between local rebels and government troops. It is in these difficult conditions that Sudan's foreign policy course is being implemented, a course which, it has been stated, is based on the principles of nonalignment and good-neighborliness in the region. It is noteworthy in this connection that last year Sudan refused for the first time to participate in the "Bright Star" military maneuvers periodically organized by the Pentagon. Measures have been taken to normalize relations with Libya and Ethiopia.

"In the recent past Sudan's relations with the great Soviet Union were not what they should have been," Siwar al-Dhahab said. "Now we are seeking to improve and strengthen these relations, established when Sudan declared independence, so that Sudanese-Soviet ties can broaden in various spheres. This is undoubtedly in the interests of our peoples."

In 30 years of independence the republic has seen both a brief ripple of democracy and protracted periods of obscurantism. The heavy yoke of dictatorship was cast off last spring. Today Sudan is going through a new and relatively complex stage in its history on whose outcome its future depends.

COMMENTARY VIEWS IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

GF161012 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, in a recent press conference called for ending the war that has raged between Iran and Iraq for the past 5 years. The aggressive actions of the United States and Israel against Libya have made clear just how useful this war is to the imperialists and the Zionists and how much damage it is doing to the Islamic countries.

While Iran and Iraq are fighting and weakening each other, they are also reducing their potential to confront U.S. and Israeli intrigues in the Middle East and North Africa. The battlefront between Iran and Iraq, which has been active for the past 5 years, is consuming both countries' manpower and technology. The war also imposes a heavy burden on the peoples of Iran and Iraq. The number of casualties has already reached hundreds of thousands of dead and wounded. According to Iran watchers, the war is consuming some 43 percent of Iran's national budget. Its export of oil has greatly fallen, and the production of oil and oil products is down. Due to shortages of raw materials and technical machinery and shortages of expert cadres, Iranian industrial production is down by 50 percent compared to prewar days. Shortages of foodstuffs are also being felt. Wheat, rice, [word indistinct], sugar, and other foodstuffs are being imported. Although many people are engaged in agriculture, prices have soared and inflation and unemployment are on the rise. The people of Iraq also are suffering many hardships. The imperialist and Zionist circles believe that the more Iran and Iraq weaken each other, the more they will become vulnerable to imperialist and Zionist control.

Iran and Iraq are engaged in fratricide and thus are unable to participate in the anti-imperialist struggle waged by Libya, Syria, the PDRY, Algeria, the Arab Palestinian people, and other progressive Muslims. The war has adversely affected Muslim unity against the imperialists and Zionists, because not all Muslim countries hold the same attitudes toward the Gulf war. Thus, this makes the stand and position of the Muslim countries against their common enemy -- American imperialism and Zionism -- weak. The Gulf war makes it easy for the imperialists to attain their designs in the area. The war provides them with a readymade excuse to transfer U.S. forces -- the RDF -- to southwest Asia for staging threatening military maneuvers in this region by forces armed with nuclear weapons. While the guns roar between Iran and Iraq, the United States is busy making military preparations against Muslim countries like Libya.

In these circumstances, it is natural that all Muslim countries as well as world peoples in general should want to see an end to the Iran-Iraq war. The peace initiatives by the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, AAPSO, the Islamic Conference Organization, and other prominent bodies are trying to end this war. All these organizations believe that the ending of the Iraq-Iran war will reduce tension in the Middle East. It also will have positive influence on the international situation. As far as the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are concerned, all these countries favor ending the Iran-Iraq war through talks. The Warsaw Pact countries in their Prague communique urged talks between Iran and Iraq for solving their differences. The Soviet Union, during its talks with Iran in Moscow last year, made similar proposals. The Soviet Union believes that ending the Iran-Iraq war will be in the interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq and will help their progress toward their national objectives. However, the continuation of the war will only benefit U.S., Israeli, Zionist, and reactionary interests in the region.

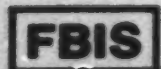
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS



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15 Jan Supsov Presidium Session Reported

PM161032 Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 16 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session chaired by Comrade A.A. Gromyko was held in the Kremlin 15 January.

The Presidium examined the question of the work of the Ryazan City Soviet on the implementation of its powers in the sphere of sociocultural and consumer services to the population in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums. A report was delivered by N.N. Chumakov, chairman of the Ryazan Gorkom. A report was heard from Ye.V. Belakina, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first secretary of Zaraysk CPSU Gorkom in Moscow Oblast, who spoke on behalf of the deputies who had taken part in preparing the said question. The session was addressed by: V.G. Zhirkov, chairman of the Ryazan Oblispolkom; Ya.Ya. Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The question of the practice of the examination of citizens' appeals to Turkmen SSR soviets of people's deputies was then discussed. A report was delivered by V. Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On behalf of the deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet who have studied the practice of the examination of appeals to the republic's soviets, a report was delivered by A. Charyyev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chief of the Main Administration for Construction in the Karakum region. Taking part in the discussion of the question were: V.S. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R.N. Stakheyev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and team leader at the "Gidrougol" production association's "Nagornaya" mine in Kemerovo Oblast; and S.P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health.

Resolutions which will be published in the press were adopted on the questions under discussion.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session examined certain other questions of state life.

IZVESTIYA Profiles New Minister Khitrun

PM161507 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian 16 January 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 2 a biographical sketch of Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun, who was recently appointed USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and feed production. The item reads as follows:

"Leonid Ivanovich Khitrun was born in 1930. He is a Belorussian and has been a CPSU member since 1955, has higher education, and is a mechanical engineer.

"He began his working life in 1946 as a tractor driver. After graduating from the Belorussian Agricultural Academy, he worked from 1953 through 1971 as chief engineer of a machinery and tractor station and oblast agricultural administration and as chairman of the Grodno Oblast and then republican "Bel'selkhoztekhnika" associations. In 1971-1979 he was deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and USSR first deputy minister of agriculture. In 1979-1980 he worked as deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Section. Since 1980 he has been chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika]. He has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution, three Orders of the Labor Red Banner, and medals."

Diplomat Valerian Zorin Death Reported

LD161338 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1316 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan (TASS) — On 14 January the eminent Soviet diplomat, Valerian Zorin, ambassador at large of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, died after a serious illness.

In the obituary, which is signed by the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and by eminent diplomats, it notes that from 1941 and until the last days of his life Zorin worked fruitfully in the system of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, holding a number of responsible posts in the central apparatus and abroad. He was USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, the FRG and France, and the USSR's permanent representative in the UN Security Council. In 1947-1952 and 1956-1960 he worked as deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. Since 1971 he was ambassador at large of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He took active part in international meetings, conferences, and talks and represented the USSR on the UN Human Rights Committee.

PRAVDA Obituary

PM171015 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 17 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 6 a 400-word obituary of Valerian Aleksandrovich Zorin, signed by the following:

"G.A. Aliyev, A.A. Gromyko, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, S.V. Chervonenko, G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, L.F. Ilichev, M.S. Kapitsa, A.G. Kovalev, V.P. Loginov, B.M. Nikiforov, N.S. Ryzhov, O.A. Troyanovskiy, Yu.Ye. Fokin, S.P. Kozyrev, V.I. Dolgov."

Electrical Equipment Deputy Minister Criticized

PM161105 Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian
15 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[G. Podlesskiy "On-the-spot Reportage" under the rubric "Following Up Promises": "Knights of Good Intentions"]

[Excerpts] How can you replace a loader? This question is a cause

of increasing concern as the shortage of worker cadres becomes more acute. The millions of people who are employed in manual labor in loading and unloading operations is the main reserve today for providing cadres for new shops and construction sites. Releasing loaders for constructive, creative labor is both an economic and a social task. And how to replace the latter-day Sisyphuses is in general well known. With a machine! Like, for instance, an electronic loader, with which one person can fulfill in 10 minutes the hourly norm of a whole team. But where are these wonderful machines?

The USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry was to produce 24-27,000 electric loaders as early as 1980. According to the most modest calculations, this would have made it possible to release a million people today. And? Five years ago, leaders of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry gave our correspondents this assurance in conversation: What has not been done in the 10th 5-Year Plan will be made good in the 11th. Now the time has come to measure words against deeds.

Deputy Minister N. Galev runs the Soyuzelektrotransmash all-union production association and naturally bears the responsibility for the fact that this year [as published] one-third fewer electric loaders were manufactured than planned. There was a glimmer of hope that such a high-ranking leader would assess the causes of the failure to meet this important national economic target honestly, without equivocation, and from a principled party standpoint.

His remarks flowed smoothly. USSR Gosplan did not allocate the capital investments. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry let them down. And finally (to cap it all!) the saving files were produced, containing papers:

"We reported 15 times to the appropriate people on the disruption of the program! We wrote 16 times to Comrade Pulyakov, minister of the automotive industry..."

N. Galev sees himself as being at fault solely in that he did not display due persistence and "extract" additional appropriations. This is the approach of a deputy union minister to the resolution of a very important national economic problem, this is the extent of his recognition of his own responsibility for the fact that the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is today satisfying the need for electric loaders by only 30 percent.

I inquired whether any of the leaders of the sector staff had gotten up from his armchair other than "at his own wish."

"You phrase the question correctly, in the spirit of the times. But..."

And he went on to make it known, not directly but by implication, that there are plenty of resolutions from directive organs, but when it comes to money, you must be kidding. That is a familiar situation. When decisions are adopted, people in certain offices consider it best to demonstrate unreserved support and assiduity. Several years pass... "Look," say those same people who had "touched their caps" with such zeal, "The program was unbalanced. You'll get nothing out of us, we are injured innocents." But the question naturally arises: Where were you before?

People were relying on you! Calculations and plans were made on the basis of your assurances...

"In the current 5-year plan," N. Galev said in conclusion, "the program will not be fulfilled either. Perhaps we will be able to increase capacities to 40 percent, but all this is still at the stage of coordination..."

It is not hard to detect the subtext beneath this frank shamelessness. Indeed, they arranged such a businesslike show, covered so many pieces of paper with writing, sent out so many "signals," so thoroughly swamped the problem with "objective" causes... You would think they could now be confident of going unpunished for the wrecking of the program in the 12th 5-Year Plan too. When there is no sense of personal responsibility for the task in hand, all kinds of tricks can be used!

It is time to draw the line. The Draft Basic Guidelines stress the need to consistently reduce the use of manual and heavy physical labor, especially in loading, unloading, warehouse, and other auxiliary operations. It is scarcely possible to make much progress in this direction with an attitude like the one that has been current at the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry for many years now. All the way up the line — from the enterprise to the sector staff — we uncovered placid irresponsibility. And the damage done by this can be defined accurately enough. It is the wages still being paid to the million loaders not yet released. Even at R200 a month each, the tally of nonproductive costs runs to many billions of rubles, the knights of good intentions in their management chairs cost the country very dear.

Soviet Drug Addict Describes Experiences

PM161134 [Editorial Report] Moscow *NEDELYA* in Russian No 2, 6-12 January, signed to press 8 January 1986 carries on page 15 a 1,400-word first-person account of drug addiction written by a young Soviet and edited by Yuriy Shchekochikhin. The item is entitled "A Warning" and is published under the rubric "Helping Someone In Trouble." The item begins with a brief introduction by Shchekochikhin in which he explains that he has changed names, calling the writer of the letter "Aleksey," and omitted extraneous detail and emphasizes that Aleksey's fate should be seen as a lesson.

Aleksey begins his account by describing his school life of drinking, forming gangs, and mixing with stronger boys who could stick up for him and compensate for his physical deficiencies. The switch from drink to drugs occurred when he met "Sergey." "I was 14 at the time," the account says. "At the time jeans-and-disc hysteria was just about reaching its peak," Aleksey writes. "Various magazines about pop music and musicians had become available and people were paying the earth for them. What a ring they had for us at that time — the names of Jimi Hendrix, (Dzhenni) [Janis] Joplin, and other stars who perished in the drug jungle! Then suddenly I chanced upon several ampuls. I ran to my 'friend' (you will see two-three paragraphs later why I put the word in quotation marks). Serezha greeted me half-heartedly, but when he saw the ampuls he brightened and drew the contents of the first two into a hypodermic syringe. I took the syringe from him and injected myself; I closed my eyes

and was speeding along the 'road to nowhere.'"

Aleksey goes on to talk about his methods of obtaining drugs: "I had many adult friends who gave me ampuls and I learned to cheat at cards." He describes how he befriended someone whose parents worked "in medicine" and won R150-200 off him by cheating at cards, knowing that his friend did not have that sort of money. To settle their debts "my partners would bring me drugs," Aleksey writes.

Aleksey then describes in detail the withdrawal symptoms he suffered when waking up and finding that he was out of ampuls. He dashed to Sergey's place: "He guffawed when I started to complain about my sudden illness. Then he went to his bedside table and took out three ampuls. I plunged the needle into my arm and was pleasantly surprised when all the symptoms of my illness disappeared." Aleksey then reports that Sergey told him to increase the dose if he was finding the old dosage ineffective. "It was only then," Aleksey writes, "that I realized that my 'friend' was my 'Mephistopheles.'"

He goes on to say that his parents finally spotted the marks on his arms and sent him to a clinic where the diagnosis was "multiple addiction." "I was 15," Aleksey writes.

The story is then one of treatment and relapse until Aleksey is in his twenties: "I had treatment many times, but it was no use until I wanted to be cured." He goes on: "I know from my own experience that if after every treatment session you start all over again the euphoria lasts only a week and that's it. Think on that!"

"If necessary you can use my letter, having first edited it, of course, and corrected my spelling mistakes," Aleksey concludes. "As a rule, drug addicts are a cowardly but inquisitive lot. Many are seeking salvation, seeking a doctor, a way back, but it is so difficult to find it. So every line can save, perhaps, several lives. That is very important! I remember the papers writing about drug addiction in the mid-seventies.

"I am not going to read through my letter again: I may decide I don't like something and tear it up, and I can't write it again."

Worker Complains Liquor Output Set Too High

PM161520 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* in Russian 16 January 1986 carries on page 2 under the headline "Plan High as a Kite" an article by P. Koshchiyev, meritorious worker in the Kirghiz SSR food industry, complaining at the alcohol production figures set for the republic. Noting that despite the introduction of the antialcohol campaign the control figures set for alcohol production are "at the level of the 1985 plan, and even higher for certain items," Koshchiyev recalls his trip to Moscow to urge the authorities to lower the figures:

"I will say bluntly that it was not an easy mission. I got the impression that the leaders of the former union ministry and the USSR Gosplan department lived by different yardsticks. As if the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on stepping up the struggle against drunkenness applied to some other territories.

"In the end amendments were introduced. But of what kind? Even now the reduced plan for the production of wine, vodka, and brandy products exceeds trade orders by... almost 1 million decaliters."

After noting the reorientation of some enterprises to produce mineral water, he continues:

"In order to remedy the situation in some way we appealed to the union Gosplan and the republic Council of Ministers. We went on trips, called people, and sent telegrams. But all in vain. The previous indicators remain in force. And certain of them have even grown. For instance, over the years of the 5-year plan champagne production will increase from 7.6 to 8.3 million bottles, which in total is 13 million bottles more than trade orders. Wine production will grow from 1.5 to 2 million decaliters.

"Is not the 'strength' of this plan too high?"

"The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee — the new headquarters running the agro-industrial complex — has started work. We ask the workers who will be dealing with food industry sectors in it to review the targets we have been set for the production of spirits. So that in the new 5-year plan we may provide as many useful and necessary items as possible."

Vorotnikov Chairs Council of Ministers Session

PM161047 Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian 16 Jan 86
Morning Edition p 2

[Report by unnamed "special correspondent": "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held to examine questions connected with improving the quality of the output of the republic's textile and light industry and with analyzing the results of and further developing working people's socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and the successful fulfillment of the 1986 targets.

In particular there was a discussion of the question of the work of the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry situated in the RSFSR in the assimilation of the production of new, progressive, types of dyes, textile finishing agents [tekstilno-vspomogatelnyye veshchestva] and other products of the small-scale [malotonnazhnaya] chemical industry and their delivery to the republic's textile and light industry.

The Presidium examined several other questions and took corresponding decisions. V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, chaired the session.

Dolgikh Discusses Problems at Keremovo Enterprises

LD162305 Moscow *Domestic Service* in Russian
1330 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the

Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Kemerovo Oblast from 13 to 16 January.

During his visits to the West Siberian and Kuznetsk metallurgical combines, conversations took place with managers, specialists, and workers, during which questions of the introduction of new equipment, of raising the quality of output, of saving resources, and of precisely observing contract obligations [dogovornyye obyazatelstva] were touched upon.

Comrade Dolgikh visited the (Sheberginskiy) and Imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabrya opencast coal mines. Lately the Kuzbass miners have not been coping with coal recovery plans. At conferences with the managers and secretaries of the party organizations of the oblast's coal enterprises and building sites, in connection with this, it was stressed that the backlog in preparing the working face front, and in carrying out overbuden mining should be made up more quickly, and that equipment should be used more efficiently.

At a party obkom conference, tasks in ensuring fulfilment of the 1986 plan, the prospects for the development of the leading sectors of industry, power engineering, transport, and capital construction in the Kuzbass, were discussed. It was noted that the insufficient attention of the managers of a number of ministries and departments, including of the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the unsatisfactory work of the oblast's building organizations has resulted in the large capital investments which are being allocated to the oblast not being completely assimilated. A backlog has been allowed to occur in the putting into operation basic assets. Specific measures were drawn up to raise the efficiency of construction, to improve its quality, and to train and retain cadres.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee familiarized himself with housing construction, visited areas with newly-erected buildings, and took an interest in the state of cultural and consumer services for the population.

Vorotnikov, Others Attend Moscow Oblast Meeting

LD170843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The 26th conference of the Moscow Oblast CPSU Organisation has started work at the Columns Hall of the House of the Unions in Moscow. Comrades Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Yeltsin, Kapitonov and Nikonov are taking part in its work. On the agenda there is a report by the Moscow Party Oblast Committee and elections of a new composition of the CPSU Moscow Committee.

Yeltsin Address to Shoe Factory Workers Reported PM170903 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Quality: A Key Political Issue"]

[Text] The problem of product quality is coming to the fore in all

our practical activity, it was stressed at the latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. The tasks of Communists and working people of the Parizhskaya Kommuna factory in connection with the radical improvement of the quality of articles produced and the use of all available reserves for these purposes were at the center of the conversations which took place yesterday during the visit to the enterprise by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The footwear produced by the factory has enjoyed a high level of consumer demand in recent years. The radical retooling of all subunits and the wide utilization of modern machinery and progressive manufacturing equipment have helped the collective to overcome earlier omissions, reach a modern standard of production, and ensure the production of fashionable, long-lasting articles. But there are still many unresolved issues at the factory. Both what has been achieved and what needs to be done in a short space of time in order to reach a new level of labor efficiency and product quality were discussed in concrete terms, in the light of today's high demands.

Familiarizing himself with promising examples of footwear in the factory's sample office and with the work of the cutting shop and the preparation and sewing production unit and talking with workers, technologists, engineers, technicians, and the party aktiv of the enterprise, B.N. Yeltsin drew attention to the available reserves for automating production, using more economical and efficient technologies, and improving the organization of labor and working and living conditions for the workers, especially women. All these are essential conditions for the successful fulfillment of the new 5-year plan targets. The honor of the brand name and the worker honor of the Parizhskaya Kommuna collective need constant, day-to-day reinforcement with well organized, conscientious, creative labor at every workplace — and there are many reserves here.

This was also discussed during B.N. Yeltsin's meeting with the workers of the No 9 sewing shop. B.N. Yeltsin familiarized the shoemakers with the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and with the decisions it adopted on questions of radically improving product quality. Whatever issue is in question — the intensification of the economy, the satisfaction of our society's urgent needs and of Soviet people's requirements for goods and services, the improvement of the competitiveness of Soviet articles in the world market — the key, decisive question is that of product quality and the quality of all work. Considerable high results have already been achieved, some of them by the capital's labor collectives. But much more large-scale work lies ahead in improving the technical standard, reliability, and life of machines and equipment and improving the quality of goods and services.

It is high product quality which is the overall indicator of scientific and technical progress, of the level of organization of production, of its standard, and of discipline, and the most important source of savings of material, labor, and financial resources. Without resolving this key political task it is we cannot achieve the necessary acceleration of scientific and technical progress or overcome the difficulties in production, daily life, or trade.

Much depends too on those who develop new machinery and new goods, on the efficiency of the management apparatus' operations, and on those who monitor the quality of articles and who train cadres for the national economy — in a word, on the collectives in all spheres of the economy, science, and education. But the end result is born in production, in the plant and factory shops. The worker's conscience must be the first and strictest quality control. It is the labor collectives which must be at the center of the struggle to resolve the task set. It is the most important duty of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations to mobilize them to do this work so as to ensure a radical change as early as the 12th 5-Year Plan. The veterans and innovators of production and youth mentors must set an example. Socialist competition for high product quality must be developed in a creative and businesslike way.

B.N. Yeltsin's speech set concrete tasks which must be resolved first and foremost by consumer goods producers, including the Parizhskaya Kommuna shoemakers collective. There was talk of taking the consumers' real demands into account, ensuring that goods are up to the best world standards, and making more efficient use of raw materials and modern machinery. Improving the quality of consumer goods is a key question of social policy.

And whereas the factory has achieved high indicators in the volume of footwear produced and the assimilation of new models — and some 150 of these a year appear — its successes in combating shoddy work are not good enough. Some 8 percent of articles — and that is hundreds of thousands of pairs a year — are rejected by controllers at the enterprise itself. And 0.4 percent are returned by the trade sector because of poor quality. There are many reasons.

B.N. Yeltsin drew attention to this fact: Although 80 percent of workers at the factory work in teams, the responsibility of collectives as a whole for the production of rejected goods is still not sufficient.

More than 50 percent of the improvement in product quality depends on people, their responsible attitude to labor, their skills, creative initiative, and the observance of production discipline. That is why demands are also increasing on the organizers of production, especially as regards the resolution of the whole range of social and consumer questions of the collective's life.

Sewers T.M. Osipova and P.P. Nikolashin, cutter M.A. Zavarina, and G.V. Mukhanov, general director of the Zarya production association, who spoke at the meeting, wholly supported the party's decisions and spoke of the measures being planned at the enterprise to improve the quality of the footwear produced and the quality of work in all sectors. It was noted that the course set by the party of radically improving the quality of output production requires the shoemakers to make more intensive socialist pledges and begin implementing them in the course of the shock vigil in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. The participants in the meeting expressed confidence that the capital's labor collectives will respond with deeds to the party's call to achieve a radical improvement on questions of quality and the technical and esthetic standard of output in the new 5-year plan.

Bondar Appointed Ukrainian Industry Minister

AU140951 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
9 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Yuriy Ateksandrovich Bondar Ukrainian minister of local industry.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev City, 8 January 1986

Born in 1930, Comrade Yuriy Aleksandrovich Bondar is a Ukrainian and has been a CPSU member since 1957. He graduated from the Moscow Automotive Engineering Institute and is an engineer mechanic.

He has begun his labor activity in 1954 as a designing engineer at the S. Ordzhonikidze tractor plant in Kharkov, and then was employed at the same plant as deputy chief and chief of the assembly shop, as a deputy secretary and secretary of the plant's party committee. From 1963, he was Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raykom secretary in Kharkov City, and in 1969-80 — Khmel'niitskiy Obkom secretary and second secretary. From 1980, he was chief of the Agricultural Machine Building Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

He is a candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

Ukraine CP CC on Consumer Goods Production

AU141425 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian
5 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed Report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the Program for Developing the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere in the Ukrainian SSSR in the Period from 1986 to the Year 2000, which has been worked out in conformity with the all-Union program.

It has been noted that, in steady implementation the party's economic strategy in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, the republic had succeeded in further raising the material and cultural living standards of the Soviet people. Their real incomes have increased, housing conditions have improved, and a great deal has been done to enhance health services, public education, culture, and sports.

The principled directive of the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at the priority development of the production of consumer goods is being consistently implemented. The USSR Food Program is being translated into reality. The growing needs of the population for various goods and services are being met to a fuller extent. The material-technical base of goods production and of the services sphere has strengthened. Side by side with specialized branches,

pratically all national economic branches and most labor collectives have been engaged in the production of goods and in services.

At the same time, the need has been emphasized to more fully meet the demand for manufactured goods and services, to satiate the market with the needed production, to improve the quality and to expand the choice of goods made, and to raise the efficiency of services to the population.

By a decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, a Comprehensive Program has been approved for developing the production of consumer goods and the sphere of services in the Ukrainian SSR in the period 1986-2000.

Targets have been set for Ukrainian ministries and departments, oblsipolkoms, and for Kiev and Sevastopol Gorisipolkoms. In line with these targets, in 1990 production of non-foodstuffs will increase 30 percent; and by the year 2000, 85 percent.

In the light industry provisions have been made to bring the 1990 production of goods in retail prices to a value of R17.7 billion, and to R23.38 billion in the year 2000, compared with R14.35 billion, in 1985; and in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, to increase production of new, better-quality articles approximately 1.4 times, and 1.9 times by the year 2000. Production of fabrics, knitwear, footwear, and other goods will increase.

Production of goods for cultural, consumer, and household purposes will develop at priority rates. Provisions have been made to meet the population's demand for construction materials, plumbing equipment, garden sheds, and equipment for gardening and vegetable growing as early as in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. In 1990, production of washing machines will reach 500,000; refrigerators, 832,000; tape recorders, 2 million; television sets, 3.64 million; and furniture, the value of R1.825 billion in retail prices. The tasks set are regarded as a minimum, and they will be elaborated in the process of working out annual plans. The Ukrainian Gosplan, ministries, departments, oblsipolkoms, and Kiev and Sevastopol Gorisipolkoms have been instructed to work out and implement concrete measures

—To radically improve the quality and choice of goods, and to restructure in a timely way the work of associations and enterprises enabling them to produce consumer goods of high quality and in high demand among the population;

—To achieve a qualitatively new level in developing the production and sales of consumer goods and the sphere of services, on the basis of their thorough intensification and of the hastened application of scientific and technical achievements;

—To increase the production volumes of consumer goods primarily by improving the utilization of existing production facilities, as well as by construction of new enterprises and the reconstruction of existing ones: a cotton spinning mill in Voroshilovgrad Oblast; a stocking factory in Poltava Oblast; two footwear factories, in Sumy and Volyn Oblasts; the Kiev construction component-parts combine; and a metal engineering plant in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; to provide large facilities for the produc-

tion of wall paper at the Koryzkovka industrial paper mill in Chernigov Oblast, and others;

—To engage all enterprises in the production of consumer goods irrespective of their departmental subordination, to establish with the group "A" industrial branches specialized enterprises, production units, and shops for the manufacture of consumer goods in popular demand, and to increase the part of scientific research, planning, and designing organizations in the development of complicated articles of household equipment, up to the best present-day models;

—To increase the responsibility of leaders of construction organizations and customer enterprises for fulfilling the plans for capital construction, and to commission on schedule facilities intended for the production of consumer goods and for developing the services sphere;

—To see to it that the basic consumer goods and services are accessible to consumers who are materially provided to a better or a worse degree, as well as to the categories of the population who particularly need solicitude and assistance on the part of society (persons disabled in the war or at work, old people, families with many children, and others);

—To man branches engaged in the production of consumer goods and in services to the population with qualified cadres and to stabilize these cadres in production.

Provisions have been made for radical improvements in trade services to the population. By the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan period there should be sufficient stores selling foodstuffs and, by the year 2000, sufficient other stores. Retail stores have to be more rationally distributed and specialized, and their services must improve to maximally suit the population. Advanced forms and methods of sales have to be persistently applied.

Measures will be taken to further promote public catering, to improve the quality of production and the efficiency of services; by 1990, the working people's needs for food at their workplaces will be fully met, and schoolchildren will be fully provided with hot meals. The network of widely accessible enterprises, including specialized quick-service enterprises, tea-rooms, snack bars, cafes, and soft-drink bars, will be appreciably expanded.

Proceeding from the working people's growing demands and interests, provisions have been made — in addition to the further development of services given to the population free of charge, from the funds of public consumption — to establish a ramified and efficient system of chargeable services. Enterprises and organizations run by all ministries and departments, irrespective of their specialization and the nature of the main activity, are to be engaged in services. Plans have been made to increase the volume of chargeable services to the population 2.2 times in the period 1986-2000, including 1.3 times in the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Provisions have been made for fully meeting by 1990 the population's needs concerning repair of and technical services for radio-electronic apparatus, household machines and tools, furniture, and other domestic facilities. The services of laundries and

dry-cleaning establishments, bath-houses, photographic studios, hire centers, as well as services providing comfort and convenience in everyday life will develop rapidly. The volume of services rendered in building and repairing houses and other buildings for customers from among the population will increase three-fold. By the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the needs of the population for servicing and repairing means of transportation will be met for the most part.

By the year 2000, passenger turnover in public transportation will increase approximately 1.4 times.

The organization of passenger conveyance by railroads will improve, particularly in busy seasons and at rush hours. Passenger conveyance by the air will develop at priority rates. The role of sea and river transportation in passenger conveyance will increase. Suburban and rural bus transportation services will develop vigorously. City transportation services will improve, and by the year 2000 the volume of services given by all kinds of city transportation will increase 1.5-1.6 times.

By 1990, the volume of communications services to the population will increase 30-35 percent, and by the year 2000, 2.7-3 times. Provisions have been made to provide most of the urban population with apartment telephones by the year 2000, and to significantly improve telephone services in the countryside.

Provisions have been made to direct the development of housing and municipal services toward raising standards of comfort in houses, cities, settlements, and rural localities. By the year 2000, collectivized housing resources in cities and urban-type settlements are to be centrally supplied with running water, including hot water, and provided with canalization, with gas and electric stoves.

The role of cultural institutions will increase and the multiform spiritual needs of the Soviet people will be met more fully. The network of cultural and art establishments will systematically expand. Provisions have been made for further developing tourists services, as well as services provided by physical culture and sports establishments, sanatoriums, health resorts, convalescence homes, and others.

To promote socialist competition for the successful accomplishment of the tasks set under the Comprehensive Program for Developing Production of Consumer Goods and the Service Sphere in the Ukrainian SSR in the Period 1986-2000, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, and the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee have instituted three Challenge Red Banners awards with certificates and cash prizes, three second, and three third cash prizes for oblasts, and Kiev and Sevastopol Cities. The first is to be awarded for

successes in development production of high-quality manufactured consumer goods; the second, for successes in developing services and improving the quality of services to the population; and the third, for successes in developing trade and public catering.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers consider increasing the production of goods for the population and expanding the sphere of services to be an important party and state task, and express firm confidence that the republic's party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, leaders, workers, and specialists of industrial trade, and service enterprises, as well as of related national economic branches, and all working people will do their utmost to successfully implement The Ukrainian SSR Program for Goods and Services.

Azerbaijan State Construction Head Dies

WA161631 [Editorial Report] Baku *BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY* in Russian 4 Dec 85 carries on page 3 a 400-word obituary of Dzhevanshir Temraz ogly Guseynov, Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet deputy and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Construction, who passed away on 2 December 1985 at the age of 52 after a long illness. D.T. Guseynov was born on 23 January 1934 and graduated from the Azerbaijan Polytechnical Institute imeni Ch. Ildrym in 1957. From 1975 to 1978 he was first deputy minister of the construction materials industry of the Azerbaijan SSR, and in 1978 was named chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Construction. The list of signatories to the obituary is headed by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Azerbaijan People's Control Committee Head Named

WA161622 [Editorial Report] Baku *BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY* in Russian 4 December 85 carries on page 1 a 20-word decree issued by the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet naming Sh.M. Aliyev chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee. The decree, dated Baku, 3 December 1985, is signed by K. Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and R. Kaziyeva, secretary of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

On page 3 a news item mentions an Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree relieving G.Sh. Yefendiyev of his duties as chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee in connection with his retirement.

Party Resolution on Health Protection Reported
PM161704 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86
 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the work experience of the party and trade union organizations and economic leaders of the Novolipetsk metallurgical combine, the Yuzhnyy mining and enriching combine, the Berezniki titanium and magnesium combine, the Mogilev "Khimvolokno" production association, and the Rodniki "Bolshevik" mixed combine in preventing and reducing morbidity among working people.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that the party and trade union organizations and economic leaders of the aforementioned enterprises are conducting active work to strengthen and protect working people's health and have achieved good results. Losses of work time due to temporary inability to work are substantially lower here than average sector losses and are being reduced considerably faster than throughout the national economy as a whole.

Work to prevent and reduce morbidity is monitored daily by party and trade union organizations, and a broad aktiv is involved in this work. The collectives of these enterprises do not have any advantages or privileges over others in the sphere of financing and material and technical supply. But great concern for people is shown here and maximum use is made of available reserves and the potential of the collectives themselves in order to implement comprehensive organizational, preventive, and sanitary measures. Production development is closely linked with improvements in working and living conditions. State capital investments and reserves from economic incentive funds allocated for nonproduction construction are fully assimilated. Social and cultural projects are commissioned on schedule.

There are well equipped hospitals, clinics, sanatoria and dispensaries, and rest centers. During the current 5-year plan new cantons and consumer establishments have been built and existing ones reconstructed.

The organization and efficiency of workplace medical services for working people has improved considerably at these enterprises. Doctors have been assigned to shops, and joint teams of engineering and technical, and medical workers have been formed. Effective measures have been taken to reduce the morbidity rate among women and losses of work time owing to child care. Public catering has improved.

Due place is being given to the propaganda and establishment of a healthy lifestyle, and extensive work is being conducted to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. Good conditions have been created for physical culture and sports activities. Workers at the enterprises directly participate in improving preventive and sanitary work and in reinforcing the preventive treatment base.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee believes that the great amount of positive experience accumulated at the aforementioned enterprises and others is being poorly disseminated. Many leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, and

organizations underestimate the importance of work to prevent and reduce morbidity among working people and continue to permit disruptions in the implementation of measures to protect labor and improve medical services. In consequence losses from temporary inability to work are still great. The morbidity rate among working people is falling only slowly. All this has a negative effect on the state of affairs in production and prevents labor resources from being utilized effectively.

The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary that the AUCCTU, in conjunction with sector trade union central committees and corresponding ministries and trade union councils and committees at local level, organize the broad dissemination of approved experience, hold seminars on the basis of the best enterprises, and develop and implement a complex of measures aimed at strengthening and protecting working people's health, preventing cases of breaches of collective contracts and irregular use of enterprises' social funds, cultivating concern in workers for their physical perfection, and establishing a healthy lifestyle.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations thoroughly analyze the condition of sanitary work in collectives and ensure that priority is given in the plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan to measures connected with the observance of industrial sanitation norms and improvements in the prevention of illness and medical services.

That, using the experience of progressive enterprises, they develop special-purpose "Health" programs in their sectors including a comprehensive approach to planning and conducting all production, preventive, and medical activity aimed at reducing morbidity. That they devote particular attention to the correspondence between technological processes and manufactured equipment and sanitary norm requirements. That they expand the network of sanatoria and dispensaries, rest centers, shop medical and sanitation centers, and sports areas and institutions, and strive to ensure their purposeful and efficient functioning. That, to these ends, they make fuller use of funds earned by collectives, develop workers' initiative, and encourage their personal participation in the implementation of the aforementioned measures. That they consider it an important task to expand and reinforce the preventive treatment base directly at enterprises and to bring it closer to production, which considerably improves the efficiency of medical aid and work to prevent illness.

The USSR Ministry of Health and its local organs must ensure further improvements, in the organization of medical services for working people, increase the assistance given to enterprises and organizations in staffing hospitals, clinics, sanatoria, dispensaries, and shop medical sections with qualified personnel and providing them with up-to-date medical equipment and preparations in accordance with established norms, and give the utmost assistance in the introduction of the latest methods of diagnostics and treatment. They must increase the responsibility of heads of health institutions for the quality of medical opinions and for the validity of issuing medical certificates.

The USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Ministry of finance, and the AUCCTU, must develop and establish favorable conditions ensuring the accelerated design

and construction of treatment and preventive projects at enterprises and, for this purpose, more extensive use of economic incentive funds formed from collectives' labor efforts. When drawing up plans for production retooling and reconstruction, they must stipulate measures to form medical and sanitary institutions and to create healthy working conditions.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and the editorial boards of central, sector, and local newspapers and journals are recommended to more extensively propagandize the best experience of labor collectives in preventing and reducing morbidity, and to reveal the great significance of this work in the practical implementation of tasks set by the party relating to the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period through 2000.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are obliged to increase exactingness toward leading cadres for the implementation of measures to improve production and social conditions and also medical services and to prevent illness and to ensure coordinated and efficient joint work by local soviets, trade union organs, medical institutions, and enterprises and organizations to resolve these questions.

The CPSU Central Committee stresses that the task of strengthening and protecting working people's health is an important component part of the party's social and economic policy and must be regarded as an indispensable condition for practically implementing the adopted course aimed at speeding up intensification of the economy and increasing its efficiency. Party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs should constantly keep these questions in view and make fuller and creative use of progressive collectives' experience and all available reserves to resolve these questions.

Development of Power Industry in Lithuania Noted *LD170057 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Vilnius, January 16 TASS — The assembly of a second generating unit has begun at the Ignalina nuclear power plant, now under construction in Lithuania (a constituent Soviet republic in the Baltic region). After completion it is to be one of the world's largest nuclear power industry facilities with a total of four 1.5-million-kilowatt generating units. Equipment for the plant is supplied by about 500 manufacturers from all over the Soviet Union.

The nuclear power industry giant stands near Lake Druksaj which is a natural reservoir of water for cooling. The water is then returned to the lake, and as the temperature in it went up by an average of 2-3 degrees this water body is now used as a fish culture facility as well.

The lake is situated at the point where the borders of three Soviet republics — Lithuania, Latvia and Belorussia — meet. 30 years ago a small hydroelectric station, named "People's Friendship", was built there. At present the station dwarfed by the neighboring nuclear power plant has become a museum. The

visitor will learn that in the years of bourgeois rule (1919-1940) Lithuania held one of Europe's last places as regards electricity consumption and that peasant's homes were lit by torch or a kerosene lamp at best.

Soviet Lithuania generates 200 times the amount of electricity produced by the republic in 1940. A large hydroelectric station was built on the Neman, the largest river in the republic. A hydroelectric pumped storage power plant, the first in the Baltic region, is now under construction in Lithuania. It is to go into service in the 12th 5-Year Plan period in compliance with the Draft Guidelines for the economic and social development of the U.S.S.R.

A resort city of Sneckus came into being in a vast pine forest not far from the Ignalina nuclear power plant. It should be noted that people of more than 30 nations and nationalities of the U.S.S.R. are among the construction workers and the operating staff. The plant's director, Nikolay Lukonin, former director of the Lenin-grad nuclear power plant, is an expert of world renown. Before his present appointment his deputy, Edmundas Kruminis, used to work in the power system of Lithuania.

"For us Lithuanian engineers," he said, "work shoulder to shoulder with most experienced specialists from other Soviet republics, from nuclear power plants of the Ukraine and Russia, is a good school."

The same views were expressed by Vidmantas Praniavicius, a reactor supervisor, electronics experts Romas Bendokas and Arvidas Cilis. The construction of the Ignalina nuclear power plant goes on, so does the training of local personnel.

Union Republic 1986 Socialist Pledges Reported

Lithuanian SSR

PM161556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 86
Second Edition p 1

["Working Better; Lithuanian SSR Working People's 1986 Socialist Pledges"]

[Excerpt] The Lithuanian SSR working people, playing an active part in the socialist competition to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in worthy fashion, met most targets for the 1985 plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Unanimously approving the party's strategic course of speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and the pre-congress documents, the labor collectives of the republic have adopted the following pledges for 1986.

National income will be increased by 3.6 percent on the basis of intensifying social production. The materials-intensiveness of production will be reduced by a further 0.4 percent and savings of R50 million made. Work on the day that the party congress opens will be carried out using saved resources. By that date 28,000 workers and 420 teams will have completed the first quarter's plan.

In industry targets for boosting production output and increasing labor productivity will be overfulfilled by 10 percent. Contractual commitments will be fully met. Output worth an extra R110 million will be produced. Some 90 shops and sections will be comprehensively mechanized and automated and 120 mechanized and automated production lines will be introduced. The production of 70 new kinds of machines, equipment, apparatus, and instruments will be introduced. At least 65 percent of increased labor productivity will be ensured through raising technical standards. The shift index of metal-cutting equipment will be increased to 1.55 and that of mechanized flow lines and automated lines to 2.0. The proportion of workers engaged in manual labor will be reduced to 30 percent. The proportion of products subject to certification qualifying for the top quality category will be increased to 48 percent.

A worthy contribution will be made to implementing the Food Program, and gross agricultural output will be increased by 4 percent. The prescribed targets will be exceeded and the state will be sold 690,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 2,660,000 metric tons of milk, 425,000 metric tons of grain, 320,000 metric tons of potatoes, 750,000 metric tons of sugar beets, 130,000 metric tons of vegetables, 13,500 metric tons of flax, and 645 million eggs. Some 28.29 quintals of grain will be obtained per hectare, and at least 17-18 quintals of coarse and succulent feed units will be procured per standard head of cattle. Milk yield per cow will be increased to 3,550 kilos, the egg yield of hens to 245, and the average delivery weight of young cattle to 425 kilos. Production of meat and vegetables on subsidiary farms will be boosted. Output worth R19 million in excess of the annual plan will be produced through better use of existing resources and potential in the agroindustrial complex's processing sectors. Capital investments allocated to develop the food complex will be fully taken up. Some 87,000 hectares of land will be drained.

Kirghiz SSR

PM160915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On the Basis of Modernization: Kirghiz SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1986"]

[Summary] Higher socialist pledges for 1986 have been adopted by working people in the Kirghiz SSR at meetings of collective of the republic's associations, enterprises, and organizations. As a result, national income is to rise by 4.4 percent as against a planned 4 percent "on the basis of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the intensification of production, modernization and retooling, and the improvement of management methods." In industry the planned increase in production will be exceeded by 0.7 percent. Output worth an additional R40 million will be produced. In agriculture the planned figures for purchases of the major crops are to be exceeded. Produce will be supplied to the all-union stock. The subsidiary plots of organizations and enterprises will increase their production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables, and eggs. In capital construction, increased labor productivity will account for at least 7 percent of the increase in construction and assembly work. Increased targets are set for the construction of housing,

schools, hospitals, and other facilities. Higher targets have been set in transport, both for freight and passengers, and in the consumer services sphere. "Discipline and organization will be strengthened and work time losses will be cut by 10 percent." The "sober way of life" will be "consistently asserted." Physical culture and sports will be developed.

Kazakh SSR

PM161622 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86
First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Pace and Quality: Kazakh SSR Working People's 1986 Socialist Pledges"]

[Excerpts] On the basis of scientific and technical progress, intensification of production, and mobilization of organizational, economic, and social factors it is planned to increase national income by 4.2 percent against last year's level and to obtain R75 million of above-plan profit. At least 70 percent of the increase in fuel, energy, and material requirements is to be met through savings and more extensive utilization of secondary resources. The introduction of scientific developments, inventions, and rationalizing proposals is to produce an economic benefit totaling R430 million.

In industry the utilization of fixed capital is to be improved, set labor productivity growth rates are to be exceeded by 0.5 percent, and R98 million worth of above-plan output is to be produced. It is envisaged to produce additionally 160,000 metric tons of iron ore, 850,000 metric tons of coal, 115,000 metric tons of petroleum and condensate, 90 million cubic meters of gas, 3,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals and aluminum, 15,000 metric tons of ferrous rolled metal, and 20,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizer. Delivery discipline is to be strictly abided by. The quality of output is to be constantly improved. Three enterprises and 207 shops and sections are to be comprehensively mechanized or automated. Persistent efforts are to be made to ensure the implementation of the Food Program. On the basis of an enhanced standard of agriculture, the application of intensive techniques, better utilization of irrigated land, and intensification of production it is planned to increase the gross output of agricultural products by 7.8 percent against the average level achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan and to decrease prime cost by 1.5 percent against the plan.

It is planned to exceed targets and sell to the state 16.5 million metric tons of grain including 6.5 million metric tons of hard and strong wheat varieties; 1,527,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry; 2,603,000 metric tons of milk; 56,600 metric tons of pure wool; and 2.2 billion eggs. At least 17 quintals of coarse and succulent feed units per nominal head of livestock are to be procured. The main increase in the output of livestock products is to be achieved on account of increased livestock productivity. It is planned to modernize existing irrigation systems on an area covering 105,000 hectares, bring 100,000 hectares of newly irrigated land into use, and improve water supplies on 7 million hectares of pasture. Ten million rubles worth of food products are to be produced additionally. Production of meat, milk, and vegetables at enterprise and organization subsidiary farms is to be increased by 12 percent.

Ukrainian SSR

PM161606 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 86
First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In Accordance with Comprehensive Programs. Socialist Pledges of Ukrainian SSR Working People for 1986"]

[Excerpts] Totally approving of the course developed by the party aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, and preparing to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress, labor collectives of the Soviet Ukraine have adopted the following pledges for 1986.

On the basis of intensifying production, speeding up scientific and technical progress, improving management and labor organization, and reinforcing discipline, to ensure steady, rhythmic work by all sectors of the national economy. To exceed by 0.8 percent the social labor productivity growth rate achieved in 1985. To comprehensively mechanize and automate 2,678 enterprises, shops, and sections. To form 15 flexible automated production units and introduce 1,800 robot technology systems, manipulators, and modules. To free 225,000 people from manual labor, or 1.6 times more than in 1985. To continue certification and rationalization of work places.

To consistently conduct work to save resources and reduce the materials consumption of production, and increase 1.2 times the volume of saved resources against 1985. To guarantee no less than 75 percent of the increase in requirements for basic types of resources by making rational use of these resources, and, in machine building, to ensure virtually all production growth without increasing consumption of rolled ferrous metals. To introduce 350 waste-free, energy-saving technologies. To increase the proportion of secondary resources in all resource consumption to 12.4 percent. To increase by 15 percent the economic benefit from utilizing scientific and technical developments and raise it to R3.8 billion, and, from the realization of workers' inventions and rationalizing proposals — to R1.6 billion.

Industrial workers plan to sell output worth an additional R800 million. To exceed 1.2 times the target for labor productivity growth. To achieve R660 million in profits from reducing prime production costs.

To mine 1 million metric tons of coal and produce 217,000 metric tons of cast iron, 235,000 metric tons of steel, 220,000 metric tons of prepared rolled metal, 332,000 metric tons of commercial iron ore, 70,000 car tires, 38,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizers, 160 cars, and computer technology means and equipment to the value of R12.5 million in excess of the plan. To strictly observe delivery pledges.

By the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress to supply power engineering equipment ahead of schedule for the Surgut GRES-2, the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and the Tash-Kumyr state electric power plant.

Attaching particular significance to improving production quality, to bring the proportion of top quality products up to 44 percent of the total volume of certified goods. To master the production of approximately 1,000 new types of goods of a high technical standard.

Fulfilling the Food Program, workers in the agro-industrial complex have pledged to increase total gross agricultural output by 7.3 percent in comparison with 1985.

To ensure growth in the harvest yield, production, and purchases of grain, sunflower, and sugar beet. To sell to the state 3.9 million metric tons of livestock and poultry, 16.15 million metric tons of milk, 10.1 billion eggs, 12,900 metric tons of wool in pure fiber form, 3.37 million metric tons of potatoes, and 5.28 million metric tons of vegetables, which is above that stipulated by plans. To improve production quality and reduce production losses. To procure 3.7 metric tons of strong and valuable wheat, no less than 93 percent top grade milk, and 73 percent highly fattened horned stock. To produce 35 quintals of feed units per standard head of stock. To commission 228,000 hectares of irrigated and drained land and increase the return on reclaimed land. By improving technology, increasing raw material processing, and reducing losses, to produce additional output in food sectors to the value of R53 million.

Briefs

Black Sea Port Construction — Ilyichevsk, Odessa Oblast: The construction of the first stage of one of the largest fishing ports on the Black Sea has been completed. The last of its installations, a set of shops for the preventive repair of vessels and small-scale mechanization equipment, came into operation today. The port of Ilyichevsk has become a major transportation and transshipment point for servicing the Black Sea fishing fleet. The construction of the fishing port is planned to be finished in the 12th 5-Year Plan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 30 Dec 85 LD]

New Timber Complex — A unified timber complex [yedyny lesnoy kompleks] is being set up in Ust-Ilim. By way of a new experiment, all forestry farms of the rayon are also part of it. Thus, within the framework of the timber industrial complex, the logging and processing of timber and the preservation and restoration of forest riches in the northern Priangarye are now being concentrated in one hand. The Ust-Ilim timber logging workers are approaching the planned target for the logging of timber: 6.3 million cubic meters per annum. Given the reserves, the raw materials base will be sufficient for 60 years. In order that the Siberian taiga should not grow scarce afterwards, it is necessary now to ensure reforestation on all tracts where trees are being felled. To this end, it is planned to create 10 large integrated [kompleksnyye] enterprises which are to engage in logging timber and planting new forests. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 30 Dec 85 LD]

'Cosmos-1725' Satellite Launched 16 Jan
LD170835 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS — Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1725, was launched in the Soviet Union on January 16, 1986.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation which is intended for a continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:
 —initial orbital period — 104.9 minutes;
 —the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) — 1,016 kilometers;
 —the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) — 989 kilometers;
 —orbital inclination — 82.9 degrees.

Apart from scientific instrumentation, the satellite carries a radio system for the precision measurement of orbital elements and a radio-telemetric system to transmit back to earth the data on the operation of instruments and scientific apparatus.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally.

The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.

IZVESTIYA Reports Earthquake in Tajikistan
PM161445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan. 86
Morning Edition p 6

[Report by own correspondent V. Surkov: "Underground Storm"]

[Text] Dushanbe — It thundered in Tajikistan and the rolls accompanied by the tinkling of windowpanes and the shaking of

furniture were felt markedly by the inhabitants of Khorog, Nurek, Obigarm, Dushanbe, Dzhirgatal, Kulyab, and other population centers in the republic.

According to preliminary reports from the "Dushanbe" central seismological station, the tremors reached an intensity of force 4. The force of the tremors at the epicenter was approximately the same, according to calculations. The epicenter was 300 km southeast of the Tajik capital — in the region of Khanabad, on Afghan territory. This time everything passed without casualties or destruction.

Briefs

New Compound — A new super-hard composite material has been obtained at the Leningrad Technological Institute, Leningrad. It has been named Karbal. This has been made up from the names of the materials of which it is composed. The most important one is diamond. During the synthesis of Karbal, tiny diamond grains are formed, bound together by carbon atoms of another structure. As a result, an excellent abrasive is formed, similar to natural diamond in its qualities, but considerably cheaper. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 15 Jan 86 LD]

Satellite Data on Floods — The satellite "Cosmos-1500," which has been used to help navigation in the polar regions, is now being used to study river flooding in the USSR. Photographs from space clearly show land areas flooded by spring high-waters, and this data can be processed by computer. Information from space arrives 24 hours a day. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 16 Jan 86 LD]

Lizichev Addresses Northern Fleet Party Meeting
PM151214 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
 14 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by our correspondent Captain 3d Rank S. Ischenko:
 "From Positions of High Exactingness"]

[Text] Red Banner Northern Fleet — The work of commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums has been fundamentally analyzed at the fleet's party conference.

Taking part in the debate on the reports delivered by Vice Admiral S.P. Vargin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Fleet Political Directorate, and by Captain 1st Rank A.S. Andriyashov, secretary of the Fleet Political Directorate Party Commission, were: Commander of the Fleet Admiral I.M. Kapitanets; Comrades V.P. Potapov, L.P. Kucherov, N.P. Pakhomov, and A.N. Vitsko; and others. There was an exacting discussion about raising the vanguard role and responsibility of Communists for their entrusted sector of work and the militancy of political organs and party organizations in the struggle for high vigilance and combat readiness and for the strengthening of discipline, organization, and order. Measures were determined to step up party influence on the resolution of the tasks of combat and political training and the high-quality operation and skillful handling of hardware and weapons and on the further improvement of the forms and methods of ideological work and cadres' style of activity.

Colonel General A.D. Licizhev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and V.N. Pitusyn, first secretary of Murmansk CPSU Obkom, addressed the conference.

Moscow PVO District Meeting Notes Shortcomings
PM161649 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Gavrilenko report under the rubric "Party Conferences" and the general heading: "Things Are Done by People"]

[Text] The audience fell somehow specially quiet when Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Kurdenkov, commander of the Putilovsko-Kirovskiy Air Defense Antiaircraft Missile Guards Regiment, mounted the rostrum at the Moscow Air Defense District party conference. Anatoliy Alekseyevich is known in the district as a skillful and energetic officer and leader. And still quite fresh in people's memory were the words of the report which had evaluated highly the collective which had initiated the socialist competition in the Air Defense Forces, fulfilled last year's pledges with honor, and again launched an initiative to actively join in the patriotic movement "We Will Fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions and Reliably Defend Socialism's Gains!" For many years in succession the regiment has scaled the heights of an excellent rating and achieved high and stable results in combat and political training.

However appreciable the regiment's achievements, Communist

Kurdenkov spoke of the problems which have to be resolved and of the need to work better. And this is in the spirit of the time.

The tone of the debate at the conference was set by the report "On the Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program, the Draft Party Statutes with Proposed Amendments, and Measures to Further Improve Organizational and Political Work aimed at the Qualitative fulfillment of the Combat Training tasks of the District's Troops," which was delivered by Marshal of Aviation A.U. Konstantinov, district commander.

In the report of the District Political Directorate Party Commission, delivered by its secretary — Colonel F.I. Gubarev — and in the speeches by Communists G.V. Belov, Yu.V. Yevdokimov, V.N. Mayorov, Yu.V. Mikhaylenko, V.P. Pavshenko, and M.N. Prokofyev chief attention was focused on shortcomings and ways to eliminate them. They suggested specific measures to strengthen party influence on enhancing vigilance and combat readiness under conditions of a tense international situation and with regard to the changes taking place in the military-technical sphere and in the nature and methods of warfare.

Party work is work with people. Today more than ever it must be aimed at activating the human factor. And Communists themselves, above all, must increase the demands on themselves, improve the style of their activity and work in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenum decisions. But are the changes necessary today to be seen everywhere?

It was pointed out at the conference that certain Communists, while frequently repeating the words "acceleration" and "reorganization," undertake nothing in practice and remain in the thrall of inertia, conservative thinking, and the inability and sometimes even reluctance to change their customary forms of work. For example, the collective headed by Lieutenant Colonel V.B. Gronskiy achieved a good reputation. But time passed, and the healthy sense of dissatisfaction with what had been achieved evaporated in the party organization. The once exacting outlook on the state of affairs evinced by the leaders who are Communists became blunted. And that had been a real guarantee against complacency. Party members began working less among the masses and regarded all sorts of decisions and resolutions as the crowning of an affair and not as its beginning. Formalism was not slow to have an adverse effect on combat and political training results.

Mention was also made of party organizations where Communist Officers I.L. Pasko, Ye.A. Boltov, and a number of others are on the books and in whose internal party life the necessary change is not taking place. There the elected party organs do not exert an active influence on the resolution of questions of combat readiness. This problem attracted the attention of several speakers. It is necessary, they said, to resolutely enhance the organizing role of party committees and bureaus. It is time to break the mentality of worshipping the power of bits of paper and meetings. To work more in collectives, have a more profound understanding of the causes of failures, more concretely set yourself the aims of eradicating shortcomings, and persistently achieve them — this is the approach that is required.

Above all, it was emphasized at the conference, political departments and party committees and bureaus must face up to the problem of the professional training of officers. While not substituting for commanders, it is necessary to use party work methods to actively influence the attitude of officers to improving their combat skill. Largely due to the fact that the party organization lost sight of the fulfillment of socialist pledges by officers, only one officer in the unit in which Lieutenant Colonel I.P. Antonov serves, achieved excellent results in combat and political training.

The keynote speakers and the other speakers particularly emphasized the need to strengthen party influence on the profound mastering of hardware by officers and on enhancing the skills of controlling combat with an aerial opponent.

Air Defense servicemen must be ready to intercept an aerial opponent at any moment. Here it is particularly important to measure everything with the yardstick of real combat. This is why instances of even the slightest indulgence and of oversimplification in combat training cannot be tolerated. To permit them means losing party principledness. Unfortunately, such a thing is to be observed. In particular, the party organization where communist officer V.D. Sachkov is on the books was rebuked for this. Indulgences were frequently permitted in the unit in the study and care of hardware, training sessions for combat crews were organized in a stereotyped way, and a complex situation was not created on exercises. That did not arouse alarm in the party organization. As a result, combat firing exercises were carried out to a low standard.

Lieutenant Colonel V.I. Dobrynin mounted the rostrum. He spoke with concern about the fact that shortcomings in the domestic conditions of servicemen and members of officers' and ensigns' families are excused in some places by the specific nature of military service. Of course, the remoteness of certain garrisons and local natural conditions play a definite part here. But the Communist is right: This is frequently used just to cover up a callous attitude to people's needs, interests, and requirements.

It is the task of every commander, political organ, and party organization to keep these questions at the center of their attention, and this was stated in an acute and principled way at the conference.

Lieutenant General A.Ya. Kostin, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate, delivered a report on the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

The conference was addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

Participating in the work of the conference were A.N. Sosnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and Colonel General S.A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate.

Kulikov Addresses Leningrad MD Party Conference

PM161504 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 15 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Restructuring Requires Specificity" by correspondent Colonel A. Yurkin. The article, carried under the "Party Conferences" rubric, gives an account of speeches and reports delivered at the Leningrad Military District party conference on a date not specified. The conference focused its attention on the need for greater "exactness" and an "uncompromising struggle against shortcomings" and discussed the Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000. The article notes that the conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Yu.F. Sobolev, first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom.

Shabanov Addresses Transcaucasus MD Party Session

PM161225 Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

["Our correspondent" report under the rubric "Party Conferences" and the general heading "The Task Is Set by People"]

[Text] Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District — The district party conference has been held, at which the results of work by party organizations in the period under review were discussed and measures were outlined to step up party influence on the resolution of tasks in combat readiness and in ensuring a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The report by Lieutenant General V.L. Gulevich, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district, and Colonel B.M. Zabelin, secretary of the party commission under the district Political Directorate, and the speeches of Colonel General K.A. Kochetov, commander of the district, Colonel General A.I. Shirinkin, and other Communists discussed concrete ways of increasing the militancy of party organizations and improving the work style of cadres, political organizers, and party organizations in the spirit of present-day party requirements.

The conference was addressed by D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Z.A. Chkhaidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, and Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister.

Taking part in the conference were D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, B.V. Nikolskiy, V.N. Kononov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and Yu.P. Kochetkov, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

DAILY REPORT

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PRESS CONFERENCE HELD TO DISCUSS GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

PM201600 Moscow PRAVDA IN Russian 19 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow on 18 January in connection with the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of the limitation of the arms race and disarmament. It was given by G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the Armed Forces General Staff; and L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section.

Opening the press conference, L.M. Zamyatin said:

[Uppercase passages in the following item were not published in this PRAVDA, item but were carried in a Moscow TASS in English report on Zamyatin's statement at 1934 GMT on 18 Jan.]

The statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, outlined a concrete and detailed plan of purposeful actions to remove the most serious threat now hanging over mankind -- the danger of nuclear war.

The program of totally liquidating nuclear arms in the entire world during the next 15 years is the core of the new large-scale set of Soviet peace initiatives. THE SOVIET UNION HAS PROPOSED TO IMPLEMENT AND CONCLUDE THE PROCESS OF RIDDING THE EARTH OF NUCLEAR ARMS BY THE END OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

THE PROGRAMME PROPOSED BY THE SOVIET UNION PROVIDES FOR A STAGE-BY-STAGE REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR ARMS -- BOTH DELIVERY VEHICLES AND MUNITIONS -- RIGHT TO THEIR TOTAL LIQUIDATION UNDER APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL IN CONDITIONS OF A BAN ON THE DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DEPLOYMENT OF SPACE STRIKE ARMS. The concrete proposals outlined in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee open a realistic road to ensuring a fundamental breakthrough in the international arena. The Soviet initiative outlines clear-cut routes and reference points, suggests a concrete time frame for reaching accords and fulfilling them, and is capable of making the talks on these matters purposeful and goal-oriented.

The Soviet proposals to fully liquidate nuclear arms are addressed, first of all, to the United States. It is precisely the Soviet Union and the United States that should set an example for other nuclear powers at the first stage of nuclear disarmament and already at this stage, in the course of 5-8 years should reduce nuclear arms reaching each other's territory by one-half, liquidate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe as the first step toward ridding the European Continent of nuclear arms, and stop all nuclear explosions. This initiative by the Soviet leadership fully accords with the Geneva agreement between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. At the same time, the Soviet proposals also presuppose the inclusion of all other nuclear powers in this process at its subsequent stages. SINCE THE POINT IN QUESTION IS A PROBLEM OF IMPORTANCE TO THE WHOLE OF MANKIND THAT CAN AND MUST BE SOLVED ONLY JOINTLY.

A ban on the deployment of strike weapons in outer space should become a natural and logical precondition to the liquidation of nuclear arms. To prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space means to remove the barrier to profound reductions of nuclear arms.

IT IS A PEACEFUL OUTER SPACE AND NOT "STAR WARS" THAT IS THE ONLY REAL ROAD TO MAKING NUCLEAR ARMS UNNECESSARY TO REDUCING THEM TO ZERO.

The blocking of all channels toward perfecting nuclear arms, of the possibilities to create [sozdaniye] ever more sophisticated and lethal varieties of these arms is an inalienable part of the process of reducing and liquidating nuclear arms. Guiding itself by this approach and as a manifestation of goodwill, the Soviet Union has decided to prolong by three months the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts announced by it in August 1985. The Soviet Union again offers the United States the opportunity to join this most important and constructive Soviet step.

The program of nuclear disarmament also provides for a ban on the development [sozdaniye] of non-nuclear arms based on new physical principles, which by their destructive power approach weapons of mass annihilation.

The Soviet Union proposes removing chemical weapons from the arsenals of states during the next few years. It comes out for destroying their stockpiles and for the speediest liquidation of the actual industrial base for the manufacture of these weapons under strict control, including international on-site verification.

We propose to put the entire existing system of negotiations into action to implement the program of reducing and liquidating nuclear arms, averting an arms race in outer space, banning chemical weapons, reducing armed forces and conventional armaments, and strengthening confidence-building measures. These are the talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm.

Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is widely supported by the world public and has evoked considerable interest among political circles and statesmen in various countries.

The Soviet people actively and ardently support the position of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. MIKHAIL GORBACHEV'S STATEMENT IS A TOPICAL AND SCOPEFUL DOCUMENT. IT SHOWS THAT SUCH FAR-REACHING PROPOSALS ON THE TOTAL LIQUIDATION OF NUCLEAR ARMS COULD BE WORKED OUT AND SUBMITTED ONLY BY A STATE THAT IS FIRMLY RESOLVED TO PREVENT NUCLEAR WAR. THIS LINE IS DETERMINED BY OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM, OUR MORALS AND WORLD OUTLOOK. OUR PARTY IS NOW ADVANCING TOWARDS ITS 27TH CONGRESS FIRMLY HOLDING THE INITIATIVE IN MATTERS OF PRESERVING PEACE ON EARTH.

It is hoped in the Soviet Union that the new far-reaching Soviet initiatives will be assessed abroad on merit, first of all in the leading circles of the United States and other Western powers. A POSITIVE RESPONSE OF THE WEST TO THE SOVIET PROPOSALS WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE, AT LONG LAST, TO MOVE OFF DEAD CENTRE THE PROCESS OF SOLVING THE MOST URGENT AND PRESSING PROBLEM OF OUR TIME -- THAT OF REMOVING THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR, OF LIMITING AND STOPPING THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING AND STOCKPILING LETHAL WEAPONS OF THE MASS ANNIHILATION OF PEOPLE.

The participants in the press conference then answered numerous questions from correspondents: [Uppercase passages in the following paragraphs were not published in this PRAVDA report, but were carried in a Moscow TASS International Service in Russian report on the question and answer portion of the press conference at 1558 GMT on 18 Jan.]

Question: It is well-known that the Soviet Union has come out before in favor of a radical reduction in, and the ultimate complete liquidation of all nuclear weapons. Could you please go into detail about how the current Soviet proposals differ from the previous ones in this regard?

Answer: The banning and ultimate complete liquidation of nuclear weapons has in fact always been the aim of Soviet foreign policy.

Now, however, the Soviet Union has put forward a concrete program for achieving this noble and great aim, not some time in the vague, remote future, but within an historically brief period of time -- just 15 years -- on the condition, of course, that space strike weapons are also banned. It is in this -- its concrete nature -- that the fundamental novelty and significance of our initiative lies.

Question: Does the new Soviet initiative envisage that both nuclear weapon carriers and the nuclear charges for them will be destroyed? How will this be carried out in practice?

Answer: According to the Soviet program, both nuclear weapon carriers and the nuclear charges for them must be subject to destruction. First and foremost, this goes for strategic and medium-range means. Certain tactical nuclear weapons carriers, such as those with a range of less than 1,000 km, could be made subject to reequipping so they would be unable to fulfill the function of nuclear weapons carriers. How could this be carried out in practice? What would probably be required is the development [razrabotka] of sophisticated special procedures for destroying nuclear ammunition and for the dismantling, reequipping, or destruction of the carriers. At all stages in the elimination of nuclear weapons, the amount of weapons to be destroyed and the locations where they would be destroyed must be agreed on. There must, of course, be reliable monitoring, including international monitoring, of the destruction or reequipping of weapons.

Question: In the statement made by U.S. President Reagan on the day that the new round of negotiations began in Geneva, there is no mention of space weapons. This gives rise to the question of whether the Soviet-U.S. accord achieved in Geneva on the inter-linked resolution of questions pertaining to nuclear and space weapons is still in force.

Answer: We firmly proceed from that. M.S. Gorbachev's statement makes it absolutely clear that the reduction and subsequent liquidation of nuclear weapons are possible only if the Soviet Union and the United States both repudiate the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of space-based strike weapons. This is no arbitrary linking of two different questions. No, it is a matter of their objective, organic, and material interconnection, which cannot be separated.

Question: A number of speeches made by U.S. leaders say that, in recent years, the United States has repeatedly called for the world to be free of nuclear weapons. What is more, referring back to relevant presidential statements made in 1981 and 1983, they claim the Soviet Union's new initiative does not change anything.

Answer: True enough. Such pronouncements have been made by White House representatives at different levels. The point must be made, however, that the U.S. presidential statements in question were made in a general way and contained nothing concrete, certainly no plan or program. They were just wishes. Now, however, the Soviet Union is proposing a concrete plan of action.

WE PROCEED FROM THE VIEW THAT THE TIME HAS COME TO ADOPT PRACTICAL MEASURES AIMED AT COMPLETELY AND UNIVERSALLY LIQUIDATING NUCLEAR WEAPONS DURING THE NEXT 15 YEARS.

Question: As is known, the main obstacle in the way of an accord in Vienna is the problem of monitoring. What kind of monitoring, specifically over a troop and arms reduction as well as a nonincrease in their levels, does the Soviet Union envisage?

Answer: In the program the Soviet Union has currently set out, it states perfectly clearly that it favors effective monitoring in all fields of the reduction and limitation of armaments and of disarmament.

At the same time, monitoring must be in accordance with the extent and nature of the commitments undertaken by the countries.

At the Vienna talks, the Soviet Union envisages adequate measures of monitoring both on troop and arms reductions and on a nonincrease in the levels of armed forces. Apart from national technical means of control, we also envisage such measures as an exchange of lists of troop units that are to be reduced, mutual notification about the beginning and the completion of the reduction, and the creation by each side -- for the period of the withdrawal -- of three to four points for observation of the troop withdrawal. We believe these measures ensure reliable monitoring of the fulfillment of the agreement.

The program also envisages the establishment on a permanent basis of operational points for monitoring the entry into (withdrawal from) the reduction zone of troop contingents.

Question: How does the new Soviet proposal for a stage-by-stage liquidation of nuclear weapons harmonize with the Soviet side's position on the Geneva talks, in particular with the proposal on the 50-percent reduction of nuclear armaments?

Answer: The program we have proposed for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons on the condition of a similar, complete ban on space strike armaments has been formulated in such a way that all that we proposed at the Geneva talks is organically written into it. This also applies to the 50-percent reduction in Soviet and U.S. nuclear armaments which can reach each other's territory. Such a reduction would take place during the first and partly during the second stage of the implementation of the program.

Question: M.S. Gorbachev's proposal talks about eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe in the first stage, while British and French missiles remain in place until the second stage. Is this not a change in the previous Soviet stance or a movement of this stance closer to Ronald Reagan's zero option proposal?

Answer: First, the Soviet proposal has nothing in common with Reagan's "zero option." On the one hand, the "zero," according to Reagan, envisaged that the Soviet Union would be obliged to destroy its medium-range missiles not only in the European zone but also in the east of the country; while, on the other hand, it did not rule out either the United States being able to transfer such missiles to its allies or Britain and France being able to build up their own corresponding nuclear arms. As you can see, this is not at all what we are proposing.

Second, the new Soviet proposal on medium-range missiles is, of course, a big and bold step on the path to freeing the European Continent of nuclear arms. NOW, WHEN THE SOVIET UNION HAS EXPRESSED A WILLINGNESS TO ELIMINATE ALL OF ITS MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES HERE ON THE CONDITION THAT THE UNITED STATES ELIMINATE SIMILAR MISSILES, EVEN THE EUROPEANS WHO WERE INTIMIDATED BY THE SOVIET SS-20 MISSILES WILL BE ABLE TO HAVE THEIR OWN WEIGHTY SAY AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THEY WANT TO HAVE U.S. MISSILES IN THEIR HOME.

Question: President R. Reagan said that M.S. Gorbachev's proposal is constructive and one might think that on the whole, U.S. reaction to it is warm. Why then are you appraising the U.S. standpoint negatively with regard to the Soviet initiatives?

Answer: We are not appraising U.S. reaction completely negatively. We are only saying that, together with the statements welcoming the Soviet initiatives, particular sections are immediately putting forward problems that to all intents and purposes act as a brake in the practical solution of the issues we have posed.

Take, for instance, the statement that was just made by C. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, to the effect that there will be no changes in the U.S. position regarding the SDI program. Weinberger also claimed that the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear explosions is unacceptable to the U.S. side because at this stage, the Soviet Union has allegedly carried out more explosions than the United States. This is, however, simply incorrect. For instance, according to data of the Stockholm Institute of Peace Problems, by the beginning of 1985 the United States had carried out 772 nuclear explosions, while the Soviet Union had carried out 556. During the Soviet moratorium, the gap in favor of the U.S. increased still further.

Question: What are the conditions and time scale for joining the program and process of nuclear disarmament by the remaining nuclear states?

Answer: As is known, leaders of Great Britain, France, and China have repeatedly declared that these countries will be ready to join the process of nuclear disarmament when the Soviet Union and the United States substantially reduce their nuclear arsenals.

Taking this into account, we propose these countries begin reducing their nuclear armaments in the second stage, after the Soviet Union and the United States have reduced -- not simply significantly, but by a factor of two -- their strategic and other nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territory. Additionally, according to our proposal, reduction of the nuclear arsenals of these countries would start with the destruction of tactical weapons; those nuclear armaments, which they themselves call strategic, would be destroyed only in the third stage, simultaneously with the completion of the elimination of the Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals.

On the whole, our program has been drawn up so that its implementation would not even inflict damage to anyone's security in any single stage. EVERYTHING IN IT IS BALANCED.

QUESTION: U.S. PRESS AND, IN PARTICULAR, THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE IN ITS 13 JANUARY ISSUE REPORTED THAT THE WEAPONS BEING DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SDI PROGRAM ARE ALSO INTENDED FOR USE AS OFFENSIVE WEAPONS. COULD YOU COMMENT ON THESE REPORTS?

ANSWER: TRUE. FOR EXAMPLE, SUCH WEAPONS AS THE LASER WEAPON IN SPACE COULD DESTROY NOT ONLY ENEMY WARHEADS, BUT GROUND-BASED OBJECTS AND EVEN ENTIRE CITIES.

WE ARE AGAINST THE DEPLOYMENT OF STRIKE WEAPONS, INCLUDING LASER ONES, IN SPACE. WHAT THEY CALL THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE IS, IN FACT, THE DEPLOYMENT OF STRIKE WEAPONS IN SPACE. THAT IS PRECISELY WHY THE INITIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION ON BANNING SPACE STRIKE WEAPONS SHOULD BECOME, AT THE SECOND STAGE OF THE NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT PROGRAM, A MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL LEADING INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES.

Question: How, specifically, is the question of the elimination of the medium-range missiles dealt with in the three-stage Soviet program?

Answer: The program very specifically deals with freeing Europe from nuclear weapons. As a first, radical step in this direction we propose to eliminate, as early as the first stage, all Soviet and U.S. ballistic and cruise medium-range missiles in the European zone. This will be possible if the United States commits itself to not supply its medium-range strategic missiles to other countries and Britain and France to not build up the corresponding nuclear weapons.

Question: What did M.S. Gorbachev have in mind when he spoke of non-nuclear weapons, based upon new physical principles, which come close to nuclear weapons in their destructive capabilities? Has the Soviet Union carried out development [razrabotka] and testing of weapons of this kind to a degree necessary for their deployment?

Answer: Weapons based on new physical principles would include, among others, means using physical principles never before used to hit personnel, military equipment, and targets. Among weapons of this kind, one might include ray, radio wave, infrasonic [infrazvukovoy], geophysical, and genetic weapons. In their strike characteristics, these types of weapons might be no less dangerous than mass strike weapons.

The Soviet Union considers it necessary to establish a ban on the development [sozdaniye] of armaments of this kind. The Soviet Union has not carried out, nor does it intend to carry out, either tests of such armaments, or -- even less so -- the deployment of them. It will seek to ensure that all other countries also do not do so.

Question: I would like you to say something about new elements in the Soviet stance on banning chemical weapons. What, in your opinion, is hindering the completion of the elaboration of an international convention on the banning of chemical weapons?

Answer: The Soviet Union favors a very speedy and complete liquidation of chemical weapons and the industrial basis of their manufacture. We are prepared to come to an agreement concerning the timely announcement of the location of plants producing chemical weapons, the halt of chemical weapons production, and the start of liquidating chemical weapons stocks soon after the convention goes into effect. All of this and the destruction of the industrial basis should be carried out under strict control, including international on-site checks. OUR PROPOSAL ON THE NONTRANSFER OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS TO ANYONE AND THE NONSITING OF THEM IN OTHER STATES' TERRITORY IS ALSO KNOWN TO YOU.

IN OTHER WORDS, WE ARE PROPOSING TO GENUINELY CONCERN OURSELVES WITH PRECISELY THOSE PROBLEMS ON WHICH PROGRESS AT THE TALKS ON BANNING CHEMICAL WEAPONS DEPENDS.

The elaboration of a convention has been at a standstill first and foremost, in view of the absence of political will from the United States and its NATO allies. [TO GO FOR A RADICAL SOLUTION OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROBLEM -- A FULL BAN ON THEM AND THE DESTRUCTION OF STOCKS AND THE VERY BASE OF THEIR PRODUCTION.

This is borne out both by their stance on this issue at the Geneva disarmament conference and by the fact that the United States, since a new administration came to power in 1980, has in general broken off bilateral talks with the USSR. THAT WERE BEING CONDUCTED PREVIOUSLY, AND UNSUCCESSFULLY, WITH THE AIM OF FINDING MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS ON KEY PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

ONE WOULD LIKE TO HOPE THAT SINCE THE SIDES AGREED DURING THE SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT MEETING IN GENEVA TO STEP UP EFFORTS ON THE CONCLUSION OF AN EFFECTIVE AND VERIFIABLE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE BANNING AND DESTRUCTION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS, THE UNITED STATES WILL CORRESPONDINGLY ADJUST ITS STANCE. THE SOVIET UNION WILL NOT BE FOUND WANTING.

QUESTION: THIS IS A SOMEWHAT FUTURISTIC QUESTION. WHAT SORT OF PICTURE DOES THE SOVIET UNION HAVE OF THE WORLD [or peace -- Russian is "mir"] IN THE 21ST CENTURY IN THE EVENT THE PROPOSED PROGRAM IS PUT INTO PRACTICE?

ANSWER: THIS IS A QUESTION BOTH FUTURISTIC AND REALISTIC. THE ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WOULD YIELD AN ENORMOUS ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE TO ALL STATES OF THE WORLD. FIRST AND FOREMOST, THE DEBT NOOSE OF TRILLIONS WHICH IS STRANGLING TENS OF COUNTRIES AND WHOLE CONTINENTS WILL BE REMOVED. ENORMOUS SUMS COULD BE TRANSFERRED INTO SOLVING SOCIAL QUESTIONS AND THE MANY COMMON HUMAN PROBLEMS: ELIMINATING HUNGER AND DISEASE AND CONSERVING THE ENVIRONMENT.

WE HOPE THAT IN THE THIRD MILLENIUM THE WORLD WILL LIVE WITHOUT WEAPONS AND WITHOUT WARS SO THAT MANKIND CAN DEVOTE ITSELF TO CREATIVE LABOR.

QUESTION: IN THE WEST THEY ARE OF THE OPINION THAT LAND FORCES REPRESENT A THREAT TO EUROPEAN SECURITY. SHOULD THERE BE ANY DISCUSSION AT ALL AT THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ABOUT GIVING NOTIFICATION OF AIR FORCE AND NAVAL EXERCISES?

ANSWER: IT WOULD BE WRONG TO SAY THAT, BECAUSE IT IS NOT ONLY LAND FORCES THAT TAKE PART IN MILITARY ACTIVITY, BUT ALSO OTHER TYPES OF ARMED FORCES AND BRANCHES OF FORCES. HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE AND THE EXPERIENCE OF MODERN WARS AND CONFLICTS GRAPHICALLY SHOW THE GREAT AND OFTEN DECISIVE IMPORTANCE THAT THE AIR FORCE AND NAVY HAVE HAD IN COMBAT ACTION AND THE GREAT DAMAGE THEY HAVE DONE USING EVEN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS.

TAKING THIS INTO ACCOUNT, IT IS ILLOGICAL AND UNJUSTIFIABLE TO SINGLE OUT JUST ONE TYPE, FOR EXAMPLE LAND FORCES, AT THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE OUT OF THE ENTIRE BROAD SPECTRUM OF MILITARY ACTIVITY BY ARMED FORCES THAT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANDATE OF THE CONFERENCE, IS TO BE COVERED BY CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES. THE ACTIVITY OF THE AIR FORCE AND NAVY MUST THEREFORE, OF COURSE, FROM A CERTAIN LEVEL UPWARDS, BE COVERED BY SUCH NOTIFICATION MEASURES.

Question: Nevertheless, the question over your SS-20 missiles is not quite clear. In the opinion of NATO, there is no difference between the missiles deployed in Europe and those deployed in Asia because of their mobility. What could you say on this question?

Answer: That question is not a new one. We have already said that the SS-20 missiles have been deployed in Europe because the NATO countries have corresponding medium-range nuclear means that represent a threat to the security of the Soviet Union. As far as the SS-20 missiles in the east of our country are concerned, they are deployed there primarily because the United States has its own nuclear means in that region that are capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union. These include carrier-based aircraft and nuclear-capable aircraft based in Misawa on Hokkaido Island.

Now let us consider the mobility of the missiles. White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes has said, you see, that, even if the SS-20 missiles in Europe are destroyed, it makes no difference, because only a few weeks are needed to transfer the missiles from the east. First, however, they are not in the east in order to be shifted backward and forward. Second, one can put to Speakes the question: How long does it take to transfer Pershing missiles from the United States to Europe? AND THAT IS NOT A THEORETICAL QUESTION... [TASS ellipsis]

BY THE WAY, ON THE SUBJECT OF PERSHING MISSILES, ALTHOUGH 108 LAUNCHERS ARE SITED IN EUROPE, THREE TIMES AS MANY OF THE ACTUAL MISSILES HAVE BEEN ORDERED AND FAR MORE HAVE ALREADY BEEN MANUFACTURED THAN ARE SITED IN EUROPE. FROM OUR POINT OF VIEW, THEN, IT IS LEGITIMATE TO ASK IF, IN FACT, WE CAN DESTROY THE MISSILES IN THE EUROPEAN PART, SINCE ADDITIONAL MISSILES MAY BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE UNITED STATES -- AND IN ONLY A FEW DAYS.

Several excuses of all kinds can be found if you do not want to solve a problem. Under the pretense of the so-called global approach to medium-range missiles, the United States would simply like to prevent any accord. Our program, however, also solves the problem of the medium-range missiles, including those in the east. In 15 years, there would be no missiles at all.

Question: IT IS KNOWN THAT ALL PREVIOUS ARMS LIMITATION TALKS HAVE BEEN PROLONGED. In this connection, do you believe implementation of a program to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 is realistic?

Answer: THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP FULLY APPRECIATES THE DIFFICULTY OF THE TASK OF SEEKING THE SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS REQUIRED TO COMPLETELY FREE THE WORLD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. HOWEVER, THEY ALSO FULLY REALIZE THAT THE SITUATION TAKING SHAPE IN THE WORLD, OR -- IF YOU WILL -- HISTORY, GRANTS ALL OF US AN EXTREMELY SHORT TIME IN WHICH TO FIND SUCH SOLUTIONS. IT HAS ALREADY BEEN STRESSED SEVERAL TIMES -- AND M.S. GORBACHEV HAS SPOKEN OF THIS MORE THAN ONCE, INCLUDING IN HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH R. REAGAN -- THAT THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION IS TOO COMPLEX AND TOO DANGEROUS FOR ANY DELAY TO BE PERMITTED IN RESOLVING PROBLEMS UPON WHICH MANKIND'S SURVIVAL DEPENDS; TOMORROW THE SITUATION MAY BECOME EVEN MORE COMPLEX AND DANGEROUS. The answer to your question is this: Yes, we believe the world can be rid of the threat of nuclear disaster; the world can be rid of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. For this, all those upon whom the resolution of the problems indicated depends must demonstrate an understanding of the responsibility they bear and show the political will. AND READINESS TO EMBARK WITHOUT DELAY ON THE QUEST FOR PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS TO QUESTIONS OF NUCLEAR, SPACE, AND OTHER ARMAMENTS.

Replies were also given to other questions.

Vremya' Coverage

LD190030 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1525 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Press conference held in Moscow 18 January for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on questions of limiting the arms race and disarmament. Participating in the conference are Comrade Korniyenko, first deputy USSR foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy USSR defense minister; and Comrade Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee -- recorded]

[Text] [Zamyatin] The statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, outlines a concrete and detailed plan of purposeful actions to completely eliminate the most serious threat now hanging over mankind -- the danger of nuclear war.

The program of totally liquidating nuclear weapons throughout the entire world during the coming 15 years is the core of the new large-scale set of Soviet peace initiatives. The Soviet Union has proposed implementing and concluding the process of ridding the earth of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century.

The program proposed by the Soviet Union provides for a stage-by-stage reduction of nuclear weapons -- both delivery vehicles and warheads -- right up to their total liquidation under appropriate international control and with an accord banning the development, testing, and deployment of space strike arms.

The concrete proposals set out in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee open a realistic road to ensuring a fundamental breakthrough in the international arena.

We have tried on this diagram here, [diagram follows report] as far as we have been able, to present the graphic stages in the reduction of nuclear armaments and the contents of each stage; therefore, in our replies to questions we ask you to bear this diagram, which we have before us here, in mind.

Now, allow us to answer your questions.

[Kalyagin] Kalyagin, Central Television. My question is for Comrade Korniyenko.

It is well known that the Soviet Union came out earlier in favor of a radical reduction in, and ultimately, the complete liquidation of, all nuclear weapons. Could you please go into detail about how the current Soviet proposals differ from the previous ones in this regard?

[Korniyenko] The banning and ultimately, the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, in fact, has always been the aim of Soviet foreign policy. Now, however, the Soviet Union has put forward a concrete program, worked out in detail, for achieving this noble and truly great aim and not some time in the vague future, but within a historically brief period of time -- just 15 years -- on the condition, of course, that space strike weapons are also banned. It is in this -- its concrete nature -- that the fundamental novelty and significance of our initiative lies.

[Zamyatin] A question for Comrade Akhromeyev. Does the new Soviet initiative envisage that both nuclear weapon carriers and the nuclear charges for them will be eliminated? How will this be carried out in practice?

[Akhromeyev] In accordance with the Soviet program, both nuclear weapon carriers and the nuclear charges for them are to be eliminated. First and foremost, this goes for strategic and medium-range systems. Here, apparently, no exceptions should be permitted. Certain tactical nuclear weapons carriers, that is, with a range of less than 1,000 km, could be made subject to reequipping so that they would be unable to fulfill the function of nuclear weapon carriers. How could this be carried out in practice? What would be required is the development probably of sophisticated special procedures for eliminating nuclear munitions and the dismantling, reequipping, or elimination of the carriers. At all stages in the elimination of nuclear weapons, the amount of weapons to be destroyed and the locations where they will be destroyed must be agreed. The program envisages that there must, of course, be reliable monitoring, including international monitoring, of the destruction or reequipping of weapons.

[Zamyatin] A question for Comrade Korniyenko. It is put by (Keith Clarke), MORNING STAR correspondent. Can it be considered that the accord achieved in November in Geneva on the interlinked resolution of questions pertaining to nuclear and space weapons is still in force?

[Korniyenko] We firmly proceed from that. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement makes it absolutely clear that the reduction and subsequent liquidation of nuclear weapons are possible only if the Soviet Union and the United States both repudiate the creation [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of space-based strike weapons. This is no arbitrary linking of two different questions. No, it is a matter of their objective, organic, and material interconnection which cannot be sundered by anyone or anything. That is our reply to that question.

[Zamyatin] TASS correspondent Velikhov asks: A number of speeches made by U.S. leaders say that in recent years the United States has repeatedly called for the world to be freed from nuclear weapons. What is more, referring back to relevant presidential statements made in 1981 and 1983, they claim the Soviet Union's new initiative does not change anything. True enough. Such pronouncements are made by White House representatives at different levels. The point must be made, however, that the U.S. presidential statements in question were made in a general way and contained nothing concrete and certainly, no plan or program. They were just wishes. But now the Soviet Union is proposing a concrete plan of action.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that when statements have been made by the U.S. side about their readiness to eliminate nuclear weapons and when the Soviet Union has proposed as a first step the corresponding measures to start that process -- for example, to freeze nuclear weapons, to end nuclear weapons tests, and the non-first use of nuclear weapons -- all these practical steps by the Soviet Union have in fact been rejected by the present U.S. Administration for one reason or another. This is already a fine art, so to speak, for those people who have tried to reject these proposals to make it sound to the public as if the reasons for the U.S. rejections were natural. So you can't solve the question of liquidating nuclear weapons by just making fine wishes. Concrete action needs to be embarked on right now so as to completely liquidate nuclear weapons within the next 15 years. That is what is now being proposed by the Soviet Union; to sow all sorts of doubts about this and evade putting things into concrete terms or discussing these problems is to give succour to those forces and those circles who want to continue the nuclear arms race, including the United States. And there are a great deal of them, including in the upper echelons of U.S. power.

Now, a question from IZVESTIYA correspondent Sturua. It is for Comrade Korniyenko. How does the new Soviet proposal for complete liquidation of nuclear weapons harmonize with the Soviet side's position at the Geneva talks, in particular with the proposal on the 50-percent reduction of Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons?

[Korniyenko] The program we have proposed for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons on condition of a similar complete ban on space strike armaments have been formulated in such a way that all we proposed at the Geneva talks is organically combined in it. This also applies to the 50-percent reduction in Soviet and U.S. nuclear armaments which can reach each other's territory. Such a reduction would take place during the first and partly, during the second stage of the implementation of the program, as you can see on the chart.

So, no contradictions or difficulties arise between our new program and the continuation of the talks which are currently taking place in Geneva.

[Zamyatin] A question from an AKAHATA correspondent. Has the time not come to put the question signing an international agreement on the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons as soon as possible directly on the agenda of the international disarmament talks, including the Geneva talks? Would not the raising of this question also promote the solution of the question of preventing the militarization of space? Comrade Akhromeyev, please.

[Akhromeyev] The whole of our program that has been put forward and which we are examining here today in fact provides for that very thing. The question always arises of monitoring in that sphere, too. Extremely reliable facilities now exist in the world to verify whether a country is carrying out nuclear tests or not. It is now impossible, with today's level of development in science and technology, to deceive one another, to get around one another. A U.S. public organization, the Council for the Conservation of Natural Resources, has published a report it prepared on the underground nuclear weapons tests that are not announced by the United States -- the ones that are not announced. This organization states the United States has carried out 18 nuclear explosions it has not announced. But, at the same time it states that almost all of them have been recorded by the Hagfors observatory which operates under the Swedish institute of research in the field of national defense. As you can see, even unofficial organizations can detect the explosions that are carried out in the United States and are not announced. So, probably, developed states are able to monitor each other to find out whether the commitment is being carried out or not. The whole point is that the United States does not wish to accept an agreement banning nuclear tests and all sorts of means are used to explain to the world public its unwillingness.

[Zamyatin] A question from Mnatsakanov, Central Television: Does the Soviet Union consider it necessary for all the nuclear powers to support the proposed program right now or could some of them express their attitude toward it at a later stage?

I should like to answer that question. Although the Soviet Union's proposals are addressed first and foremost, to the United States -- at least in the first stage of implementation of the program -- the fundamental political support for it by all the other nuclear powers would be desirable from the very start. It is, in our view, an important prerequisite for putting it into practice, particularly as the Soviet proposals could also become the subject of talks or an exchange of opinions between all the nuclear powers, who would thus be able to express their ideas and get involved in the process of searching for mutually-acceptable solutions.

There is a group of questions from THE NEW YORK TIMES; from (Werner Ademann), correspondent of the FRANKFURTER ALGEMEINE; and from (Engelbrecht) of the KOELNER STADTANZEIGER in the FRG. The gist of the questions is as follows: Mr. Gorbachev's proposal talks of eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe in the first stage of universal nuclear disarmament, while British and French missiles will remain in place until the second stage. Is this not a change in the previous stance of the Soviet Union and a movement of this stance closer to President Reagan's zero option proposal? I am not going to read out the other questions, they are similar. The one I read out was THE NEW YORK TIMES question.

[Korniyenko] First, the Soviet proposal has nothing in common with Reagan's zero option, the proposal on medium-range missiles, I mean. On the one hand, the "zero" according to Reagan envisaged that the Soviet Union had to destroy its medium-range missiles both in the European zone and in the east of the country. On the other hand, it did not exclude either the fact that the United States could give its own medium-range missiles to its NATO allies, or that Britain and France could themselves continue to build up their own corresponding nuclear arms. As you know from the statement by the general secretary and as is clear from the chart, this is not at all what we are proposing, so there is no suggestion of any comparison with Reagan's zero option.

Second, the new Soviet proposal on medium-range missiles is of course, a big and, I would say, a bold step on the path to freeing the European Continent of nuclear arms altogether. I would add that now, when the Soviet Union has expressed a willingness to eliminate all of its medium-range missiles here -- that is, in the European zone -- it would appear that even the Europeans who were intimidated by the Soviet SS-20 missiles -- they were intimidated without foundation, but nevertheless some people were intimidated -- that these Europeans will now be able to have their own weighty say as to whether or not they want to have U.S. missiles in their home, under conditions where there will be no Soviet missiles at all in the Soviet part.

[Correspondent in English] My name is (Rogers). I am with ABC.

[Announcer superimposes Russian translation] The ABC television company: Reagan said he considers Gorbachev's new proposal to be a constructive one and that is the general reaction in the world to the Soviet proposal. Why then are you appraising the U.S. standpoint overall in such a negative way?

[Zamyatin] We are not appraising the U.S. position in a completely negative way. We are saying that, along with positive elements, they are now also putting forward problems in their statements that to all intents and purposes act as a brake on these favorable relations. Yesterday, for instance, Weinberger said that there will be no changes in the U.S. position or shifts on issues regarding "star wars" or the SDI program, which we have mentioned.

Second [as heard], I would remind you that none other than Caspar Weinberger said yesterday that the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear explosions is unacceptable to the United States because at this stage the Soviet Union has allegedly carried out more explosions than the United States. But this is incorrect.

Finally, the same Weinberger says it is not acceptable for the United States to reduce its Pershing missiles now. And why? Because the Soviet Union can transfer its SS-20 missiles to the Asiatic part, then move them back into European country. So it is dangerous to move the Pershings, Weinberger warns. What the Soviet Union is talking about, however, is the liquidation of missiles, including the SS-20's in the European part. So our optimism -- and we would like to be very optimistic in assessing the U.S. position -- is coming up against statements by a number of persons from the upper echelon of the White House, bluntly saying that the most important elements in the Soviet plan are not acceptable to the certain circles which determine U.S. military policy. That is my reply to your question.

There is a long question from a correspondent of the Kuwaiti weekly AL-KHALIJ. It is about an atmosphere of trust. The time scale specified for implementing the new Soviet disarmament plan covers the terms of office of at least three U.S. presidents. Who can guarantee that the implementation of the accord defined in the plan will not be revised or interpreted in a new way, considering the lack of continuity in U.S. policy? All accords presuppose the existence of an atmosphere of trust. Can one also expect a detente in the area of freedom of information, meaning a mutual end to the propaganda campaigns and blame laying?

[Korniyenko] Unfortunately, it is true that the question -- I mean the first question about the lack of continuity in U.S. policy -- always has to be borne in mind, particularly in recent years since the new administration came to power in 1980. We know that a number of documents signed by the previous president have not been put into effect to this day. A number of treaties are being violated by the United States. I would not, however, take the pessimistic attitude that in that case it is completely impossible to try to reach agreement about anything because of what might happen in 2 years' time, or 4 years' time. The history of the United States, the history of Soviet-U.S. relations, and international life on the whole in the postwar period provides examples, good examples, where treaties signed with the United States have been implemented and are continuing to be implemented. Take for example, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the treaty banning nuclear weapons in the three mediums, and a number of others. So, I say again, our approach is not so pessimistic that the lack of continuity in U.S. policy creates an absolute barrier to achieving any accords. That would be a completely hopeless situation. So, of course, we are in favor of the treaties achieved being implemented regardless of a change in presidents. A treaty is reached and concluded with a state and let us hope for the best.

As far as ending the propaganda and exchanging information are concerned. Then naturally as material measures, as I would call them, are taken -- measures to end the arms race, to bring about disarmament, and in particular, to liquidate nuclear weapons -- the atmosphere will improve. On the other hand, in parallel with this, what we must do -- and we are doing this for our part -- is ensure that the atmosphere is not an obstacle to progress right now on the material side, so to speak. Here we will not be found wanting. We have never been the initiators of psychological warfare, the cold war, and so forth.

[Zamyatin] We have a final question from Kornilov, a TASS correspondent. The question is this: It is known that all previous arms limitation talks have been prolonged. What are the tasks that face the states and the peoples now so that the proposals set out in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev might be implemented?

The Soviet leadership fully appreciates that the task that has been set is a difficult one and that the search for specific solutions is also a difficult one. In order to completely free the world of nuclear weapons, they require great efforts. But the Soviet leadership realizes equally well that the situation taking shape in the world, or -- if you will -- history, grants us all an extremely short time in which to find such solutions. It has already been stressed several times -- and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has spoken of this more than once, including during his conversations in Geneva with the President of the United States -- that the present world situation is too complex, too dangerous for any delay in resolving problems upon which mankind's survival depends to be permitted; tomorrow the situation may become still more complex and dangerous. The answer to the question asked by the TASS observer I would give as this: Yes, we believe that the world can be rid of the threat of nuclear disaster; the world can be rid of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. What is needed for this? For this, it is necessary that all, upon whom the resolution of the problems indicated depends, demonstrate an understanding of the responsibility they bear and show the political will and readiness to embark without delay upon the quest for practical solutions to questions of nuclear, space, and other armaments. We are convinced of this and we are convinced that the enormous plan, the state-by-stage plan, which the Soviet Union has put forward for state examination, is realizable.

I would like to thank all of you for your attention and bid farewell on behalf of those taking part in the press conference.

Diagram at Press Conference

LD201900 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1525 GMT on 18 January broadcasts a 30-minute report with quoted passages on the press conference held in Moscow by Zamyatin, Akhromeyev, and Korniyenko about Gorbachev's 15 January arms proposal. The video recording reveals a diagram on the rostrum behind the speakers. The diagram, which is headed "USSR Proposal on a Program for the Complete Elimination of Nuclear Weapons in the Entire World by the Year 2000," is in the form of a time-line chart divided into three columns that are labeled "1st Stage," "2d Stage," and "3d Stage." Although the extreme left of the diagram cannot be seen clearly to indicate a date, the dividing line between the "1st stage" column and the "2d stage" column is labeled "1990," and the one between the "2d stage" and "3d stage" columns is labeled "1995," while the extreme right edge of the chart is labeled "2000."

The following appears in the "1st stage" column below the subhead "USSR and USA:" "terminate all nuclear explosions; over 5-8 years reduce nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territory by 50 percent, and renounce manufacture, testing, and deployment of space strike weapons; retain no more than 6,000 warheads per side for the delivery vehicles remaining after the reduction; totally eliminate medium-range missiles (ballistic and cruise) in the European zone; and do not supply strategic missiles, medium-range missiles, or warheads for them to other countries." In the lower portion of the column is the subhead "Britain and France: but the details below the subhead cannot be seen.

The second column contains a "USSR and USA" subhead and the following: "Freeze their tactical nuclear weapons." The column also contains "Other Nuclear Powers" and "All Nuclear Powers" subheads, but the details are not seen.

Centered on the "1995" line and thereby, under both the second and third stage columns is the following: "USSR and USA implement further measures for the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons."

In the "3d stage" column under a "USSR and USA" subhead appears the following: "complete the elimination of all their remaining nuclear weapons." The column also contains the subhead "Other Nuclear Powers," but the details under it are indistinct.

CMEA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION IN MOSCOW

CSSR Delegation Arrives

LD201939 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation arrived in Moscow today to attend the 118th session of the CMEA Executive Committee. It is headed by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal vice-premier and permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in CMEA, who will also attend in the Soviet capital the 26th session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet commission for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

Session Opens

LD210941 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 21 TASS -- The Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has met for its 118th session here today. The session, which is attended by deputy heads of government of the CMEA member countries and Yugoslavia, is to formalise specific measures designed to implement the comprehensive programme for scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member countries for the period through 2000, which was adopted at the 41st (special) meeting of the CMEA session.

The Executive Committee is also to examine progress in realization of the general agreements on setting up an integrated unified base of electronic engineering products, on microprocessor engineering and industrial robotics.

The session will discuss cooperation of socialist countries in the chemical industry over the past five-year period and outline the priorities in advancing cooperation in this industry for the future.

ADN on Opening

LD211104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0942 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Moscow 21 Jan (ADN) -- The 118th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee opened in Moscow on Tuesday. Ion Totu, deputy prime minister of Romania, is presiding. The GDR delegation is headed by Dr. Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology.

At the beginning of the meeting the participants commemorated the long-standing permanent representative of the GDR at CMEA, Deputy Council of Ministers Chairman Dr. Gerhard Weiss, who died on 7 January.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD191904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 19 Jan 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, All-Union Radio and television political observer; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

Gorbachev Proposals

[Text] [Levin] Hello, respected comrades. Today we will talk about the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary of our party's Central Committee, which was published this week. It is a document of tremendous importance. It is an extremely bold and innovative document, which provides a key to solving the most acute and vital international problems. It is a document which expresses our fundamentally new approach to resolving international problems. The approach is determined by the demands of life itself, and it is dictated by the need to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear disaster, and is reflected both in the materials of last April's plenum of our party's Central Committee and in the Soviet Union's practical actions in the international arena throughout the subsequent period. We will start our discussion today with this aspect, with a principled evaluation of the statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

[Bovin] In this connection, I would like to draw the comrades' attention to the fact that the statement is very closely linked with the draft new edition of our party program, which we are all now discussing. If you look at the draft new edition of the program where it covers the constructive measures that our government and party will adopt to ensure peace and security, this broad, concrete program actually begins with such things as limiting and narrowing the sphere of military preparations. This refers to the nonmilitarization of space; then there is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and then the ending of the production of and liquidation of other kinds of weapons of mass destruction. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement develops these these contained in the draft new edition of the program in perfectly concrete terms. This is completely natural because the statement is also like a program, because it is a program of concrete actions up to the end of the 20th century. This circumstance is of substantial, I would say, fundamental importance. It is a document of really programmatic and far-reaching significance, which will determine the main thrust of our foreign policy over a considerable period of time.

[Shishlin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, I think it is worth pointing out that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement is addressed not only to the United States. It is addressed to our allies, the socialist countries. It is addressed to the Western countries and to the developing world. In fact, it is a message to all mankind, which is confronted by a most pressing problem: that of finding the ways and means to step back from the brink on which man stands as a result of the arms race and the senseless accumulation of mountains of nuclear and new armaments. But the very fact that this comprehensive program for peace and disarmament is being put forward in the first weeks of 1986 shows that it is necessary to tackle, as an urgent matter, the problems of a freeze on nuclear weapons, the liquidation of nuclear weapons, and the blocking of all avenues that may take the arms race into space. In this sense, the Soviet program is already being of service to the present day and to 1986, as the year in which a change for the better in the development of international relations really must be achieved.

[Levin] As everyone knows from the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the Soviet Union is proposing that all nuclear weapons existing on earth be liquidated by the end of 1999.

This aim can be achieved, in our view, in three stages. During the first stage, the nuclear weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States, which are capable of reaching each other's territory, would be halved. Here I would like to note the following: When we put forward this proposal earlier, the U.S. side began deliberating on the subject of how the U.S. missiles in Europe were to be considered, because they could reach the territory of the Soviet Union. To that question the new proposals give a completely clear answer: It is proposed to liquidate both the U.S. and the Soviet missiles in the European zone. That removes the whole question, and at the same time a start is made in the process of completely freeing Europe of nuclear weapons.

During the second stage, which would start no later than 1990 and last for 5 to 7 years, the other nuclear powers would begin to embark on nuclear disarmament. Initially they would undertake a pledge to freeze all their nuclear weapons and not to deploy them on the territories of other countries. After the USSR and the United States complete the 50 percent reduction in their corresponding weapons during the second stage, another radical step is taken whereby all the nuclear powers liquidate their tactical nuclear weapons, in other words systems with a range of up to 1,000 km. All the nuclear powers would end nuclear weapons tests, and the creation of non-nuclear weapons based on new physical principles would be banned.

Finally, during the third stage, which would start no later than 1995, the liquidation of all remaining nuclear weapons would be completed. By the end of 1999 no more nuclear weapons would remain on earth. A universal accord would be drawn up to ensure that these weapons never again appear. This means that special procedures would be developed for destroying nuclear weapons and dismantling, re-equipping, or destroying the delivery vehicles. To put it briefly, what we are proposing is to enter the third millenium without nuclear weapons on the basis of mutually acceptable and strictly monitored accords.

[Bovin] In this connection there are many people who, in fact, have a very positive attitude toward this whole package of proposals and want them to be carried out; but, they ask whether this is not a utopia. They ask whether it is not a utopia when they think of U.S. policy, the enormous mountains of weapons that have been stockpiled and the enormous momentum of the military-industrial complexes, not just in the United States but throughout the whole world. Is this not a utopian question, particularly when you look at history and see that the idea of beating swords into ploughshares was probably put forward a good 2,000 years ago, but all that time they have been doing it the other way around, as far as I can see — beating ploughshares into swords? If you take the period closer in time to us, the postwar period, an enormous amount of time has been spent by various delegations trying to reach agreement on disarmament, while all that time the mountains of weapons grew.

On the background of all this, I repeat, the people who agree with what we say and who are ready to fight for this still have a nagging doubt that this is a utopia. This is quite a serious thing that we have to see, know, reckon with, and somehow explain it all to ourselves and others, particularly as the very concept of utopia and non-utopia changes with time. That same statement speaks of the need for a new political way of thinking, and this is not simply a metaphor or a phrase. The point is that throughout the long history of mankind, whatever we have done — people were killed, whole peoples died off and were killed, civilizations were destroyed — people always knew that the future was guaranteed. You could have battles, you could make mistakes and millions of people could be destroyed, but there was a future: mankind's immortality was guaranteed, despite the mortality, so to speak, of actual people, civilizations, states, peoples, and what have you. And herein lies the fundamental change that has taken place in human history: now we have no guaranteed future.

That is the most important thing, because for the first time in history, mankind has become technically able to destroy itself.

This changes all our ideas, including our ideas of what is utopia and what is realism. Incidentally, I would like to read an extract from a book by the well-known American publicist Schell called "The Fate of the Earth." It is quite a difficult quotation, so I ask you, comrades, to listen carefully. This is what Schell writes: realism, and he puts that word in quotation marks, is the name given to ideas whose most prominent feature is the inability to recognize the chief reality of our age -- the pit into which the human species risk falling. He continues as follows: utopian, which he also puts in quotation marks, is the name given to any plan which shows the serious intention of enabling mankind to avoid destruction. He goes on to explain: If the desire to survive is called utopian, then the path to death must be realistic. He then completes this thought as follows: It is with these frightening adjectives paralyzing all thought that the proponents of maintaining the status quo retain an anachronistic way of thinking and the striving to block the revolution of thought and action that is necessary for mankind to continue its existence. Now, in fact, the most realistic way of destroying nuclear weapons is the one that was usually considered utopian: to demand that all nuclear weapons be liquidated. That is the most realistic step, because everything else, as Schell rightly said, is the path to death. But we are choosing life. It is only in this context that one can understand this qualitative change in strategic thinking that lies at the basis of the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

[Shishlin] I would like to continue this line of thought and draw our listeners' attention to the fact that the nuclear age requires nonstereotypical decisions and thinking. The plan put forward by the Soviet leader constitutes precisely such a nonstereotypical decision. In what way is it nonstereotypical? Mainly because a perfectly clear new principle runs through this document, these ideas, and these practical proposals when security, international security, the security of every state, is equally shared by all. I am talking about universal security as such. Moreover, this statement and these ideas are in line with the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program. Our critics, or to be more precise our opponents, often reproach the CPSU for the fact that it, they say, professes some kind of messianism and intends to spread the communist system throughout the world.

In the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program the outlook of Soviet Communists on the world's future is set out very convincingly, an outlook that is quite alien to other people's ideas of happiness. The ideas put forward in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement are quite lucid and clearly convince one that the Soviet Union is striving to compete with capitalism, not in such a dangerous sphere as the arms race, which is truly capable of leading mankind into a nuclear abyss, but is striving for competition on a peace front; competition which not only does not rule out, but proposes peaceful cooperation and the cohabitation of various peoples and states in peace. It seems to me that there is, of course, a future for this new approach to international relations because mankind quite simply now has no other choice. But this new approach -- and here we must take a realistic look at things -- it will, of course, become established in a very complex political struggle. There will probably be many more twists and turns ahead. Indeed, the first reaction, incidentally, to the Soviet statement from the United States was complex enough. It is true that some fine words were dropped, there was talk of the constructive nature of the ideas set forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, but official Washington still puts forward enough provisos.

[Levin] Yes, and the first proviso concerns the extremely important problem of preventing the militarization of outer space. The United States is stubbornly moving toward the implementation of what they call the SDI. The Soviet Union stresses that at the very first stage, leading to the liquidation of nuclear weapons, it is necessary to reach an accord whereby a perfectly clear obstacle would be put in the way of the creation of space strike weapons.

[Bovin] Indeed, the very way the question was put is also a part of new political thinking and the new understanding of the security problems that Nikolay Vladimirovich mentioned. For the whole thing amounts to, well, let us say the prenuclear understanding, if you like, of such problems was that everyone makes his own security through specific actions, for example stockpiling weapons and creating armies so that one guarantees the security of his state. That was the classical concept of security, which no longer works today. But the Americans continue to think just that way. What does the "star wars" program mean for them? To invent some kind of wonder weapon that will make the United States absolutely invulnerable. That's Reagan's logic! Well, the absolute invulnerability of the United States means the absolute vulnerability of everyone else. And this is just what they do not want to understand. Nor do they want to understand such an elementary thing as the fact that the keys to the United States' security now do not lie in Washington; they lie in Moscow. Incidentally, the reverse is also true. That is why security can only be thought of in terms of mutual security, and the only kind of security that can be stable and guaranteed in the nuclear age is mutual security based not on stockpiling weapons but the reverse, on accord, on trust, and on mutual understanding, which leads to a reduction in these mountains of weapons and, in the long term, to their liquidation, to which end our statement is directed. That is very important.

[Levin] One may add to this the fact that our proposal for the prevention of the militarization of outer space does not in any way infringe upon the interests of the security of the United States simply because we ourselves have made the same commitments, absolutely the same ones. An absence of logic runs through the U.S. position in the key approach. As is known, in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the results of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, it was established that the Soviet Union and the United States declare that a nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no winners in it. The Soviet Union and the United States will not strive to achieve military superiority. Well, from this, one must make the logical conclusions that one cannot talk about arms reduction and, at the same time, open up another channel for the arms race and transfer it to outer space. Our proposal stresses precisely the desire to liquidate nuclear weapons, and we are reaffirming this new thinking with concrete deeds, too. First and foremost, this is reaffirmed by our decision to extend the moratorium on carrying out nuclear explosions until 31 March of this year.

[Bovin] Then there is the problem of monitoring. The Americans have been stirring things up all the time and reproaching us, saying: We do not trust you. And yet, you all the time, so to speak, seem to reject this monitoring. You do not want to allow our observers into your territory. But, Mikhail Sergeyevich writes here, saying: Look here, if it is a question of, say, space matters, we are prepared to open up our laboratories. Do come in and see what we are doing. But, naturally, on the basis of reciprocity...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Naturally, with the proviso of monitoring the prevention of work on the militarization of outer space...

[Bovin, interrupting] Yes, that is a very important point, Nikolay Vladimirovich, because the Americans say yes, ok, let them come and we can observe how we, you, and you will be doing this same "star wars" program. We say, no, what is the point of supervising this?

Let us rather monitor the fact that we will not make these new space strike systems. That is our proposal, but somehow I have not noticed a lot of enthusiasm from Washington on this matter.

[Shishlin] Well, the Geneva talks which the Soviet Union and the United States have been conducting on nuclear and space armaments have just resumed. And, you know from statements by our diplomats the kind of instructions and directives with which they left Moscow for Geneva. The statement by Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation, is also well known. Typically, in Kampelman's statements and in statements by more senior figures in the U.S. Administration, there is talk of the United States' readiness to seek an outcome on strategic offensive armaments, and there is talk about the United States being fully willing to find a solution to the problems of medium-range nuclear weapons. But as far as the SDI is concerned, the United States considers that on no account must its sacred cow in the policy of strength be touched. But as far as the key problem, the nonmilitarization of outer space and the nontransfer of the arms race to outer space is concerned, this is, in fact the alpha and omega of the whole problem of curtailing the arms race, the whole problem of a radical improvement in international relations and an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations.

[Levin] The Soviet leader's statement pays particular attention to the situation in Europe, and this is natural, because a vast quantity of weaponry has been amassed on both sides of the European Continent. In this regard, of course, one's attention is drawn to the fact that the Soviet Union has unilaterally decided to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles located in the European zone, and has for 2 months, as promised, been dismantling those missiles that were installed in response to the siting of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. On our side there are now 243 missiles. But while we have been embarking on this course, the U.S. side has been continuing to deploy the selfsame Pershing missiles on FRG soil, and has deployed all 108 somewhat earlier even than had been scheduled under NATO's plans.

[Shishlin] In actual fact, Viktor Nikolayevich there are somewhat more there. That is to say, there are 108 on alert duty, but there are 156 there.

[Bovin] They are there as spares, so they say.

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Bovin] It is a matter of Europe's special mission. Indeed one is aware that of all the continents, Europe is the most ripe for detente despite, incidentally, this real saturation of weapons and military manpower.

[Levin] Perhaps it is precisely thanks to this.

Shevardnadze Visit to Japan

[Bovin] Well, there is some logic in that, although this is a complex question. In any event, the fact is that for the first time, Europe has become a laboratory for detente. Indeed, despite all the difficulties and obstacles which have been put and still are being put into the Helsinki process, Europe is nevertheless in the best situation compared with other continents. At least it has not had any military conflicts or crisis situations for a long time now. Our idea, which is reflected in the statement, is that this European experience, precisely this experience of detente and experience of accord on certain fundamental assumptions regulating East-West relations and relations between states in general, should be transferred to other continents. If you like, it is the idea of globalizing detente. This is also one of the fundamental ideas of the statement, namely, that this European experience be transferred to Asia. Incidentally, it is very important to do this, but dreadfully difficult, because nowhere else perhaps, are there so many different conflicts, including political, territorial, religious, ethnic, and whatever you like, conflicts, as in Asia.

Therefore, this idea of security and of some kind of collective measures of general security is very important for Asia. We are aware, of course, that here there cannot be any quick solutions, because the problems are very numerous. Well, one might say that this idea, which, perhaps, runs right through our policy — this idea of security in Asia — will determine our specific steps and measures and there is, for instance, presently the visit of Japan by our minister of foreign affairs.

[Shishlin] Indeed, what I would precisely like to say, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich -- and you have already mentioned the visit of Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze to Japan -- is that some positive elements too are building up in Asia. This Soviet-Japanese dialogue has, of course, now come to the fore. I think that there will be both pluses and minuses there, but nevertheless the pluses will prevail.

[Levin] There has not been such a visit as this for 10 years.

[Shishlin] Generally speaking, in any event the Soviet-Japanese dialogue has not only been resumed, we may say, but is also beginning to acquire some substance, and an interest in cooperation does definitely exist both on our side and on the Japanese side.

Another point in speaking of the pluses that are building up in Asia is, of course, that there is a continuation, albeit slowly and with some jerkiness, of the process of an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. I think our listeners will have paid attention to the fact that the statement pays tribute to the circumstance that indeed two nuclear powers in Asia, the Soviet Union and the PRC, have taken upon themselves the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is a major political fact.

Then there have been the vigorous actions of the DPRK to improve the situation in the Korean Peninsula. There were the recent initiatives by the Korean comrades, which sharply limit the scale of the military maneuvers and altogether renounce the holding of military maneuvers during the period of the talks between North and South Korea. That is also a good step. That is to say, there are some pluses building up.

Of course, in this regard, one cannot fail to mention the efforts by the three states of Indochina, who are advocating the transformation of the Southeast Asian area into a zone of peace, stability and peaceful cooperation.

It is true, and doubly so, that the idea of collective security in Asia by itself with account being taken of all the complexities that are present and have been inserted in this vast political area will be implemented, of course, only by great efforts; and in this regard no one has the monopoly for putting forward a single constructive idea that will resolve everything and bring everything into accord. Here there is a requirement for really systematic efforts in order to untie these tight and difficult knots that have formed in the area step by step.

It is to this end that Soviet policy is directed, and in this respect the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, about which the whole world is now talking, is certainly directed at detente becoming universal, at detente encompassing both political and military problems and at detente being firmly based. Essentially it is a question of the Soviet statement being aimed at creating what I would call a coalition of common sense and political goodwill and at really proceeding step by step along the path of disarmament and improving international relations.

[Levin] In this connection, I would like to mention a further point that is emphasized in the statement. This is that the responsibility for the further development of international relations and the responsibility for the fate of peace lies on each and every one. Fairly frequently one can hear it being said that the Soviet Union and the United States, the two great powers who have the biggest military potential, above all nuclear potential, should solve these problems, while the rest of the world finds itself, as it were, in the role of an observer of this exchange.

This is, from our viewpoint, an absolutely wrong and defective approach. Everyone must take an active part and can and must do so, in the process of normalizing the situation and resolving the problems that confront mankind. Incidentally, it is precisely such an approach that the socialist countries are displaying. Let us consider what steps have been taken, albeit just recently. The GDR and Czechoslovakia made a proposal to the FRG that talks be held on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe. Bulgaria and Romania have advocated the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in the Balkans and confirmed their support for the creation of a nuclear-free zone there. These are paths that lead to the solution of yet another problem that was put forward in Comrade Gorbachev's statement, namely the elimination of chemical weapons and the banning of chemical weapons.

Western European states too can do a very great deal. If the new way of thinking and understanding of the responsibility, the very profound responsibility lies with everyone for the fate of peace, become decisive in the political actions and concrete actions of all states, the cause of peace will, of course, gain.

Take note of very high assessment with which the Soviet proposals have been welcomed abroad. I am not speaking here about the unanimous support by the Soviet people and our friends in the socialist countries. This support is natural and logical, and as it were, goes without saying because we are a united whole and are stubbornly and steadfastly striving for a strengthening of peace. But see how the Soviet initiatives were greeted in the capitalist countries: Yesterday, for example, there was a meeting, about which you obviously know, between Comrade Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Nakasone, the Japanese premier, in Tokyo, and the Japanese premier gave a very high appraisal of the proposals set forth in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement. A similar appraisal has also been given by representatives of many other governments. One's attention is drawn to the fact that no one, literally no one, decided to speak out against the Soviet proposals, although, as we are aware, our bold initiatives are a thorn in the side again, for the military-industrial complex, and we are well aware that the path of implementing these proposals will be by no means a simple one. But this is the demand of the times. The Soviet initiatives pave the way to the future for mankind.

Here, esteemed comrades, we come to the end of our program. All the best to you! Thank you for your attention!

SUPREME SOVIET SENDS MESSAGE TO U.S. CONGRESS

PM191826 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1,2

[Unattributed report: "Address by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the U.S. Congress"]

[Text] Follows the full text of the address of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the U.S. Congress:

Esteemed members of the Congress of the United States of America,

Guided by the aims of reducing international tension, which has reached dangerous proportions, striving to ward off the threat of mankind's nuclear destruction, and, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, its Presidium addresses you on the question, whose solution brooks no delay.

The nuclear arms race, which devours tremendous material resources and which leads to the unproductive squandering of our countries' scientific and technological potential, is continuing. The rivalry in the military sphere is the main source of instability, a growing threat to peace.

One cannot put up with such a state of affairs any longer, when the danger of a nuclear catastrophe hangs over the heads of the people like the sword of Damocles. It is the conscience of mankind, the natural instinct of self-preservation that calls for doing away with it.

This is precisely why the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet States' supreme organ of legislative power, resolutely speaks out in support of the attainment of weighty and efficient decisions at the current negotiations, that would firmly put an end to the arms race both in outer space and on earth and would enable the release of huge sums of money for creative purposes, for assistance to the peoples striving to liquidate their economic backwardness. Of great significance in that matter could be actions on the basis of mutual example, parallel steps that could prevent the situation from deteriorating, could be a spur to moving away from decades of nuclear armaments stockpiling to joint, consistent efforts to eliminate them.

The USSR Supreme Soviet welcomed the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, qualifying the negotiations between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan as creating possibilities for changing to the constructive quest for ways of normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations, ways of improving the international situation as a whole.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States share the goal of liquidating nuclear weapons fully and everywhere. In our view, it is now necessary to start advancing jointly toward this goal. The question arises which path is to be taken?

We know of the concept which says it is allegedly possible to come to liquidation of nuclear weapons by creating qualitatively new armaments and their placement in outer space. We are convinced, however, that to shape policy on such a calculation means to commit an irreparable error. The history of the arms race has convincingly proved that no new weapons lessen the danger to mankind, but on the contrary, heighten it. In the event of the appearance of weapons in outer space, the nuclear arms race would be escalated with unprecedented force and follow the most dangerous directions rather than be stopped.

For the first time in the history of the nuclear age, the Soviet Union has put forward a wide-scale, concrete and accurately timed program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere. We propose to implement and complete within the next 15 years -- that is as early as the year 2000 -- the process of ridding the earth of nuclear weapons given the ban on space strike arms. Mankind should enter the third millenium free from the burden of the most destructive weapons which have placed the lives of all people in jeopardy.

Concrete proposals on that score are contained in the statement made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 January 1986.

Within the framework of that program, 50-percent reductions of the relevant Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms would constitute only the first stage, to be followed both by further reductions in the Soviet and U.S. arsenals and the joining of the other nuclear powers in that process. Reliable verification, including on-site inspections, would be established.

As is known, the Soviet Union has long proposed to free Europe from nuclear weapons, both intermediate-range and tactical ones. Without the framework of the first stage of the program we consider it possible to agree on the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in the European zone, both ballistic and cruise missiles. The realization of such an agreement would serve as a first step along the road to ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons.

In so doing the United States should, naturally, pledge not to supply its strategic and intermediate-range missiles to other countries, while Britain and France should pledge not to build up their respective nuclear arms.

The U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear arms would be eliminated completely in the course of further implementing the program.

The USSR Supreme Soviet urges the U.S. Congress to choose exactly the alternative formulated in our program -- this only reasonable and feasible alternative to nuclear weapons. It is our conviction that at the present time there exist all the necessary prerequisites for this.

The USSR proposes to solve the question of chemical weapons as radically -- to completely eliminate these weapons together with their industrial base under strict verification, including international on-site inspections.

To take a practical step toward curbing the arms race in its most dangerous direction -- the nuclear direction -- further staging of any nuclear tests should be stopped, first and foremost. For it is clear, that if there are no nuclear explosions, there will be no basis for improving nuclear arms and developing [sozdaniye] their new, even more destructive, types. For in the absence of the tests an objective process of obsolescence of the nuclear arsenals and, in the last analysis, their complete withering away would begin.

Striving to set a good example, the Soviet Union stopped holding any nuclear explosions on its territory as of 6 August 1985 and strictly abides by that unilateral obligation. At the same time, the USSR urged the U.S. Government to show restraint as well and for its part, give up the holding of nuclear explosions.

Unfortunately, it has to be stated that to date the U.S. side has not responded in kind to that peaceable action of the Soviet Union. And new nuclear weapon explosions are conducted in the United States.

The movement for an end to nuclear tests is mounting in the world. We know that the demands to put an end to these dangerous experiments are also broadening in your country. Responding to the calls of the public, prominent statesmen, and public figures of all continents and guided by the striving to ensure solution of the question on a mutual basis, the Soviet Union has declared the extension of our unilateral moratorium for three more months.

The Soviet Union thereby demonstrates in deed restraint in the military sphere, on the need to display which our countries agreed upon in Geneva. The USSR undertook the step with the thought in mind to give the U.S. side extra time to make the decision that the peoples of the whole world are expecting from Washington. We call upon the United States to follow the Soviet Union's example, not to block the realization of this very important task which is of great significance for the whole of mankind any longer.

The arguments of those who advocate continuation of nuclear tests are totally at odds with the interests of consolidating strategic stability and preventing the threat of war. The arms race — and the continuing nuclear experiments are aimed precisely at whipping it up — cannot be the mainstay of durable peace. On the contrary, the testing of ever new types of nuclear weapons and putting them into service heightens tension, breeds mistrust and mutual suspicion, and brings the threat of a fatal conflict, which should be avoided nearer rather than wards it off.

Should the moratorium on nuclear explosions become mutual, this would undoubtedly give a powerful impetus to attaining agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, consolidating and broadening mutual confidence. The moratorium is an indispensable and important element in the general context of efforts aimed at ending the arms race, at implementing the fundamental accords that were reached in Geneva.

At the same time, questions of verification are by no means an obstacle to the introduction of the moratorium. The Soviet side is prepared to go far — right to mutual on-site inspections to verify the non-conduct of explosions. The road to a mutually acceptable accord has been opened here. What is needed to cover that road is political will alone. The Soviet side has such a will. Making this address on behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, its presidium expresses the hope that the U.S. Congress and its members will raise their voices in support of the complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons and in favor of the introduction of a bilateral Soviet-U.S. moratorium on any nuclear explosions as a first step toward this goal. There can be no doubt that such a position by the U.S. Congress would be assessed everywhere as a manifestation of high responsibility for enhancing the security of nations, for the destinies of universal peace.

The time has come to put an end to the nuclear arms race madness. Nuclear blasts must be stopped from disfiguring the beautiful face of our common home, the planet earth. The nuclear threat should be eliminated for good.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

ZHUKOV CRITICIZES SPEAKES' BRIEFING ON NEW PROPOSALS

PM202031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "Political Observer's Notes": "What Do You Say When There Is Nothing to Say?"]

[Text] When you read the pronouncements by U.S. officials who have the job of explaining things to the press, you begin to feel sorry for them: How can they say something, poor wretches, when there is nothing to say?

The main question they are being asked at the moment, of course, is that of Washington's attitude toward the new range of Soviet foreign policy initiatives aimed at eliminating all nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and eliminating all other means of mass destruction. Everyone is waiting for a reply from the U.S. Administration, which, in principle, welcomed the initiatives and promised to study them closely.

So here we have White House spokesman L. Speakes appearing before journalists once again. A question is fired at him immediately:

"Wasn't the latest, pretty comprehensive Soviet proposal a response to our proposals, so why don't we respond to this Soviet proposal now?"

The White House spokesman spent a good while beating about the bush in addressing the burning topic of the elimination of nuclear weapons, then he said:

"It is, as the secretary of state said, a very complex issue which demands a great deal of discussion. We are eagerly looking forward to this discussion."

A new question. What is the White House spokesman's comment on the Soviet proposal to eliminate all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe? The journalists believe this proposal could be "attractive" to the U.S. allies. L. Speakes goes whole hog:

"The Russians," he says, "want to eliminate weapons on our (?) side, while at the same time they want to keep (!) their own weapons, which enable them to deliver a retaliatory strike and have the potential to deliver a first strike against Europe. Therefore I..."

The journalists, thinking that L. Speakes had gotten somewhat confused, since they knew that the Soviet proposals envisage the elimination of all -- U.S. and Soviet -- medium-range missiles in the European Zone, interrupted him:

"You mean the missiles deployed in Asia?"

"No, no," L. Speakes doggedly pursued his nonsensical theme. "My first impression (?) is that they want to keep all their armaments deployed in the European part of the USSR -- in Eastern Europe."

"Are you claiming," the stupefied journalists ask, "that according to the timetable drawn up by the Russians, NATO weapons are to be eliminated first and that this poses a problem?"

"Quite correct," declared the White House spokesman without blushing.

The correspondents wanted to further know how the White House assesses the Soviet proposal on verification of the elimination of nuclear arms. As is known, this issue was exhaustively covered in the 15 January statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "The elaboration of special procedures is envisaged for the destruction of nuclear weapons and also for the dismantling, conversion, or destruction of delivery vehicles. The quantities of weapons to be eliminated at each stage, the sites where they are to be destroyed, and so forth, are to be agreed."

So what did the White House spokesman have to say in reply to this question?

"This problem has been raised," he said. "We regard this as a hopeful sign. But in my view it is necessary to be much more specific as regards verification of the observance of treaties."

(How much more specific can you get when the destruction of missiles -- as the statement says -- is to be carried out "on the basis of mutually acceptable and strictly verifiable accords." Yu.Zh.) "If the elimination of weapons means their destruction, then this must be verified..."

And what does the White House spokesman think about the Soviet proposal on the impermissibility of the militarization of space?

"Without question, we do not agree with them on SDI because, in our view, this program benefits both (?) sides."

How come?! The Pentagon wants to prepare for a strike against the USSR from space and we, it appears, should regard this as "benefiting" us!

Lastly, the journalists ask: Is the United States planning, in order to demonstrate "a climate of good feeling, to cancel in response to the Soviet statement any upcoming antisatellite or nuclear weapon test?"

"I don't think so," the White House spokesman declared drily, "there has been no change in the U.S. position on nuclear tests."

So this is how they brief the news media in Washington, while a specially established interagency commission is studying the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives which have been so warmly welcomed by the U.S. President.

U.S. TO CONDUCT CRUISE MISSILE TESTS IN CANADA

LD200725 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Ottawa, January 20 TASS -- Four flight tests of American cruise missiles will be carried out over Canadian territory this year. According to a communique by the command of the Canadian Armed Forces, the first testing will be held tomorrow. The missile will be fired from a B-52 bomber above the Sea of Beaufort and, after flying about 2,500 kilometres, is to land at the cold lake test site in Alberta Province.

During the testing, fighter planes of the Canadian Air Force will simulate an interception attempt in order to check the missile's ability to overcome the enemy's air-defences. American fighter aircraft are slated for use during the following three tests.

The Pentagon chose Canadian territory for testing cruise missiles because its geographical and climatic conditions are similar to those of Soviet territory. Four tests of air-to-ground cruise missiles, which are being developed by the American Boeing company, were conducted last year.

The testing sparked off protests by Canadian peace campaigners who stressed their provocative character. A spokesman for the Canadian section of the international Greenpeace conservationist organization announced that the Canadian peace activists will time fresh protest actions to coincide with the Pentagon-scheduled tests.

WU XUEQIAN FOREIGN POLICY REPORT NOTED

LD171930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Text] Xinhua Agency reports: On January 16 China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian delivered a report on the international situation and China's foreign policy activities in 1985 at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. He said that on the whole the international situation during the past year has become less tense. The fact that Soviet-American relations had passed from hopeless confrontation to struggle accompanied by dialogue was a clear expression of this.

The United States and the USSR, he said, restored dialogue in order to prevent antagonism from escaping control. This resulted in a certain improvement of their relations and the international situation. This should be welcomed. However, although the United States and the USSR continuously conducted contacts and talks in 1985 the position of both countries on major issues remained unchanged.

Wu Xueqian said that the United States and the USSR should go beyond mere statements and take practical measures, that by way of serious talks they should reach agreement on a substantial reduction of nuclear arms and non-militarisation of outer space and thereby create the necessary conditions for a comprehensive ban on nuclear arms and their ultimate liquidation.

Touching on Chinese policy Wu Xueqian said that more points of contact had appeared in relations between China and Western Europe, that the development of stable relations of friendship and cooperation with countries of Western Europe for a lengthy period of time on the basis of defence of peace and expansion of economic cooperation through joint efforts was an important aspect of China's foreign policy.

The development of relations between the PRC AND THE USA during the past period was comparatively smooth, Wu Xueqian noted. But the Taiwan issue remains the main obstacle in Sino-American relations and invariably serves as a concealed factor fraught with a serious threat to Sino-American relations.

The minister noted the improvement of China's relations with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. China's economic relations with these countries have acquired a new development.

[A Moscow TASS in English Report at 1830 GMT on 17 January completes the preceding sentence with the following: and new channels of cooperation have opened, he said.]

Wu Xueqian said that Sino-Soviet relations who had improved to a certain extent during the past year and that economic and trade relations between the two countries had been given a relatively big boost. Bilateral exchanges in some other fields as well have become more frequent, he said. The PRC foreign minister noted that political relations between the PRC and the USSR had not been fundamentally improved hitherto because of the "three big obstacles". By this China refers to questions not of relations between China and the Soviet Union but of the Soviet Union's relations with third countries.

China, Wu Xueqian said, sincerely wishes to establish good neighbourly and friendly relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence. China has taken note of the desire to improve relations between the two countries expressed by the new Soviet leadership.

PRC SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON TIES WITH USSR

OW171405 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100
GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] At a news briefing in Beijing on Wednesday, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed the signing of a nonaggression treaty with China over the past year, and that the Chinese side has rejected the proposal. The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman once again linked the question on normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations with the so-called three obstacles. As you know, they are questions involving Soviet relations with third countries.

USSR-PRC PROTOCOL ON TRANSPORT SIGNED IN BEIJING

LD171135 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1108 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (TASS) — A protocol has been signed here on talks between USSR and PRC Government delegations on transport. It contains the agreed volume of shipments of external-trade freight by various modes of transport for the period 1986-90. The protocol also envisages the resumption of freight shipments by river transport as of May 1986. The document was signed by Gennadiy Zhuravlev, USSR first Deputy Foreign trade minister, and Wang Pinqing, PRC deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

The Soviet delegation was received by Li Peng, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the PRC State Council. The delegation also had a meeting with Zang Tuobin, PRC minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

U.S., PRC CONDUCT JOINT NAVAL EXERCISES 12 JAN

LD182202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports from Beijing, referring to diplomatic circles, that on 12 January naval forces from the United States and the PRC carried out joint exercises in the northern part of the South China Sea, in which two warships from each side took part. On the American side, warships which are part of the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific Ocean took part, along with a Chinese destroyer and a refuelling vessel.

PRC SUPPORTS DPRK CALL FOR END TO MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD201359 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing January 20 TASS — A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in support of the proposals advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for ending major military exercises from February 1 this year, and any military manoeuvres on the Korean Peninsula during talks with South Korea.

We hope that the American Government and the South Korean authorities will vigorously and earnestly respond to the DPRK Government's appeal, the statement says.

PRC PRESS CITED ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PM171514 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Jan 86 p 5

[TASS report: "PRC Press on the Country's Economy"]

[Text] Beijing — Zhao Weichen, vice minister of the PRC State Economic Commission, has reported to a conference here that the country's gross industrial product in 1985 amounted to 823.8 billion yuan, which is 17.7 percent higher than in 1984. He noted the progress made last year in the fuel and energy sector and transport which, however, in his words, remain weak links in the country's economy.

According to preliminary figures, China in 1985 extracted 850 million metric tons of coal and 124.8 million metric tons of oil, generated 407.3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, and produced 46 million metric tons of steel, 43.6 million metric tons of cast iron, and 37 million metric tons of rolled metal.

Examining the economic and social development tasks in the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-1990), the Chinese press notes that technical progress will be speeded up this year. The task is to complete the retooling of more than half the country's major and medium-sized enterprises within the 5 years.

At the same time it is stressed that the scale of capital construction will be monitored even more strictly in future. According to the newspaper GUANMING RIBAO the amount of capital investments in fixed assets has clearly exceeded the country's financial and material potential, which leads to disruption of the overall balance of the national economy and threatens serious damage to the economy.

According to a PRC State Statistical Bureau report, the growth of prices in the market, the excessive increase in imports, and the sharp reduction in the country's foreign currency reserves also present the economy with serious problems. According to PRC Commerce Ministry figures, the circulation in 1984 of a larger than usual money supply resulted in increased retail prices for a number of consumer goods, including foodstuffs. In Vice Commerce Minister Jiang Xi's opinion, there will remain a serious shortage of certain kinds of consumer goods as the growth in the Chinese population's purchasing power continues to outstrip the development of the production of those goods.

MORE REPORTS ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO JAPAN

Reception Speeches Noted

OW180233 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze is continuing his visit to Japan. In Japan, a new nuclear disarmament proposal put forward by General Secretary Gorbachev is now the focus of attention.

At a reception honoring Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, Foreign Minister Abe positively appraised the new Soviet proposal and expressed the hope that Japanese-Soviet relations would be built on the basis of stable mutual understanding.

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze noted the importance of the resumption of a direct political dialogue between the Soviet Union and Japan. He said: We hope that the Japanese Government will contribute to the abolition of nuclear and chemical weapons and to the prevention of the development of space arms.

Shevardnadze Tours Sights

LD171708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is in Japan on an official visit, has acquainted himself with the sights of the Japanese capital and visited the car works of the Nissan company. Accompanied by Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Shintaro Abe, he attended a Kabuki performance by the Japanese national theater.

Talks Make Ties 'Warmer'

LD172109 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Vladimir Tsvetov video report from Tokyo: "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The official visit of Comrade Shevardnadze to Japan is continuing.

The Japanese consider that spring starts on the first day of the new year. Perhaps there is a grain of truth in this assertion. In any case warm rain fell yesterday for the first time in Tokyo, and today I cut some camelia flowers from a tree. I am talking about this because in recent times the word "climate" usually used with a political meaning. And the political climate in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan has become warmer as a result of today's talks.

The statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU has had a huge influence on both the essence and spirit of the talks, during which both sides have expressed a united opinion about the necessity for effective measures to lower tension in the world, including in the Asian and Pacific region.

Japanese business circles are discussing the course of the conversations of the Soviet and Japanese ministers of foreign affairs as animatedly as are those in the political world. And Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to the works of the Nissan motor vehicle firm is directly linked with the appearance of new chances for economic trade and technical cooperation between the USSR and Japan. With these (?timber) carrying trucks, which the firm will deliver to the USSR this year, there will be a total of 8,800 large Nissan trucks working in our country.

The works which Comrade Shevardnadze visited is one of the most modern in Japan. Here 6,000 workers make 420,000 vehicles per year.

Soviet-Japanese trade, economic and cultural ties are beginning a fruitful year.

Talks with Nakasone, Abe

OW190058 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, who is currently in Japan on an official visit, met with Prime Minister Nakasone in Tokyo today. At the meeting, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze briefed the prime minister on the details of the latest Soviet initiative intended to eliminate nuclear weapons from the earth.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze held talks with Foreign Minister Abe to exchange views on a wide range problems, including those concerning the development of bilateral relations and the international situation.

IZVESTIYA Reviews Visit

PM191950 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Tokyo, January 18 -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a conversation with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, to whom he conveyed a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The conversation, which passed in a frank atmosphere, covered some pressing international problems as well as issues of the Soviet-Japanese relationship.

Yasuhiro Nakasone welcomed the new foreign policy proposals of the Soviet Union, which have been set forth in a statement by Mikhail Gorbachev and which, the Japanese prime minister said, will be carefully studied. The idea of eliminating nuclear weapons and putting a complete end to nuclear explosions as well as the concrete timetable for implementing the program have aroused much interest in Japan.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of improvements in the world situation and in relations between the USSR and Japan. The importance of a continuous dialogue based on trust and mutual respect was pointed out.

Taking part in the conversation was Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

After the conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese talks Eduard Shevardnadze and Shintaro Abe signed a trade and payments agreement between the USSR and Japan for 1986-90 and a convention between the USSR and Japan for 1986-90 and a convention between the Governments of the USSR and Japan on avoiding double taxation of incomes and exchanged documents renewing the letters of exchange on cultural relations between the two countries.

Eduard Shevardnadze held a reception for top Japanese statesmen and politicians, representatives of the business community and public organizations. Those attending the reception included Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe; Takami Eto, minister of construction; Wataru Hiraizumi, minister of state and head of the Economic Planning Agency; Koichi Kato, chief of the National Defense Agency; Bunsei Sato, minister of posts and telecommunications, and others.

In his speech Eduard Shevardnadze said that the Soviet-Japanese talks which were held marked a step toward improving relations between the USSR and Japan. He said a right and reliable way towards bringing the two countries closer together is that of political dialogue, first of all that on issues of war and peace.

We had an opportunity to see for ourselves that the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been regarded with great attention in Japan. A realistic global programme for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons. For an end to the arms race on earth and for the prevention of an arms race in outer space has been set out in the statement. The Soviet Union and Japan could closely cooperate in the accomplishment of this noble task in the interests of their peoples and the interests of world peace.

A number of agreements concerning trade-and-economonic contacts between our two countries were signed during the visit, Eduard Shevardnadze said. This is a serious and important step. The Soviet Union has no reasons for which our countries could not go still further in order to bring the level of Soviet-Japanese trade-and-economic contacts into line with our huge potential which exists in our two countries. We mean in particular, an possibility of elaborating and intergovernmental agreement on the principles of economic cooperation and a long-term programme for the implementation of this agreement, a well as a possibility of setting up an appropriate commission at government level. There is scope for the expansion of scientific and technical contacts, too.

The Soviet Union and Japan can and must live in peace. Yes, we are neighbours for as long as the earth exists. But for the earth to remain in existence the neighbours should jointly take care of that.

During the stay in your country we had an opportunity to meet and converse with workers and engineers, with representatives of business circles and the world of art. Their pronouncements contain one common idea that our two countries should live in concord like good neighbours. This is a unanimous wish of Soviet people, too.

Then Shintaro Abe made a speech. He pointed out that the visit by Eduard Shevardnadze and the Soviet-Japanese talks which have been held were very useful, first of all, from the viewpoint of prospects for further development of relations between the USSR and Japan. In these relations, he said, there are no questions which would be impossible to solve if one strives for that and proceeds from respect for each other's stands.

The minister declared for a continuation of the political dialogue between Japan and the USSR which are neighbours and which play an important role in world politics and in international economic relations.

On January 18 Eduard Shevardnadze had a conversation with Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP). It was emphasized during the conversation that full elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere and the ridding of mankind of the threat of nuclear war meet the aspirations of all countries and peoples. The package of the new Soviet foreign-policy initiatives, which are contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on arms limitation and disarmament matters, is directed towards the attainment of precisely this goal, Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out. Masashi Ishibashi described the proposals contained in the statement as epoch-making and of historic significance.

The two sides declared for an improvement of the political climate in the relations between the USSR and Japan. Masashi Ichibashi stated that the JSP will continue to promote the establishment of truly goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and Japan, which would meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the ensurance of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

On the same day Eduard Shevardnadze had a meeting with Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party (JCP).

During the conversation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Eduard Shevardnadze informed Kenji Miyamoto of the country-wide current preparation in the USSR for the 27th Congress of the CPSU and emphasised the invariability of the course of the CPSU and the Soviet state towards the ensurance of universal peace and security of the peoples.

Kenji Miyamoto stated that the Japanese communists welcome the Soviet Union's new foreign-policy proposals which have been put forward in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement. He pointed out that the JCP will continue actively to press for full prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. In this connection the JCP leader emphasised the importance of further deepening cooperation between the two countries in the realisation of the joint statement adopted in December 1984 on talks between the delegations of the CPSU and the JCP.

Joint Communique Published

PH191658 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

['Joint Soviet-Japanese Communique' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan -- E. A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR foreign affairs minister, was on an official visit to Japan from 15-19 January 1986 at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

During his stay in Tokyo, E.A. Shevardnadze, USSR Foreign Affairs Minister had a conversation with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The prime minister reaffirmed the previously extended invitation to M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to pay an official visit to Japan.

USSR Foreign Affairs Minister, E.A. Shevardnadze, expressed thanks for the invitation.

E.A. Shevardnadze handed Prime Minister Y. Nakasone a note from M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which contains an invitation to the Japanese Government head to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union.

By way of conducting a regular consultative meeting, E.A. Shevardnadze, USSR foreign affairs minister and Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign affairs minister, held talks during which questions of Soviet-Japanese relations and international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

The sides stressed that the development of Soviet-Japanese relations upon the basis of the principles of mutual benefit, equality of rights, and noninterference in internal affairs not only meets both countries 'peoples' common interests, but also will make a big contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The ministers noted the important significance of the political dialogue between the USSR and Japan's leading officials. They confirmed agreement in this connection on carrying out regular consultations in the future at the foreign affairs minister level at least once a year in Moscow and Tokyo in turn. E.A. Shevardnadze, USSR Foreign Affairs minister invited Japanese Foreign Minister Abe to visit the Soviet Union on an official visit in 1986, and the Japanese foreign minister extended an invitation to the USSR foreign affairs minister to visit Japan in 1987. The invitations were accepted with gratitude on both sides. Specific periods for the visits will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

The ministers positively evaluated the practice of yearly consultations at the deputy foreign minister level and spoke in favor of continuing them. Such regular consultations will take place in Moscow at a time agreed upon by both sides.

In accordance with an accord recorded in the joint Soviet-Japanese declaration of 10 October 1973, the ministers held talks regarding the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty including matters that could make up its content. They agreed to continue them during the next consultative meeting in Moscow.

Both sides expressed an intention to assist the further expansion of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic relations upon the basis of mutual benefit. The ministers signed an agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Japan for the period from 1986-1990 and a convention between the USSR and Japanese Governments on avoiding duplicate taxation in relation to taxes on revenue.

It was agreed to increase the level of yearly consultations on trade and economic matters bearing in mind that such a meeting will be held between the USSR deputy foreign trade minister and the Japanese deputy foreign minister in Moscow at a mutually convenient time in 1986.

Taking into account the conclusion of an agreement between the Soviet and Japanese Governments on mutual relations in the sphere of fishing off both countries' shores and an agreement between the two governments on cooperation in the sphere of the fishing industry, the sides agreed to continue to put their efforts into fulfilling them successfully in the future too. In this connection they also spoke in favor of a constructive discussion of all matters connected with fulfilling the mentioned agreements on a mutually beneficial basis considering the two countries' long-term cooperation in the fisheries field.

The ministers exchanged documents on extending the period of validity of letters exchanged on 27 January 1972 on cultural exchanges between the USSR and Japan.

The sides noted the progress attained at talks on concluding a cultural agreement between the Soviet and Japanese Governments and expressed a desire to promote their earliest completion.

In accordance with Article Three of the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet and Japanese Governments, both sides agreed to convene the third session of the Soviet-Japanese commission for scientific and technical cooperation during 1986 at a time convenient for the two sides.

In connection with an appeal from S. Abe, the Japanese foreign affairs minister, regarding visits by Japanese to the sites where their relations are buried, the Soviet side declared that, guided by humanitarian feelings, it will consider this question with due attention.

The ministers noted the great significance of the development of international cooperation in utilizing thermonuclear fusion for peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind.

Both sides satisfactorily noted the attainment of an accord between the USSR, Japan, and the United States on a number of measures regarding raising the security of flights in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean and the formulation of measures to implement them.

A frank exchange of views took place between the ministers on the key issues of mutual interest of the contemporary international situation, including the maintenance of peace and disarmament, as well as certain regional problems.

The sides reached a unanimous opinion with regard to the necessity of continuing to promote the strengthening of positive tendencies in the development of the international situation by means of widening the bilateral dialogue on international problems.

The ministers highly appraised the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the results of the meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and U.S. President R. Reagan between 19 and 21 November 1985, and noted that they regarded it as the start of a dialogue aimed at attaining changes for the better in the international situation.

The sides set out their assessments of the situation developing in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region, and stressed that assisting the Asian and Pacific Ocean Basin countries' own efforts on the basis of respect for their independence will serve the cause of peace and stability in that region.

Both sides positively evaluated the practice of holding consultations on international problems between the USSR and Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministries and agreed that it will be continued.

The sides noted that the talks and meetings which had taken place during the visit to Japan by USSR Foreign Affairs Minister E.A. Shevardnadze had passed in a business-like atmosphere and had been useful for both sides.

Press Conference, Departure Reported

PM191748 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Jan -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister has received at the USSR Embassy in Japan T. Araki, mayor of the city of Hiroshima, and H. Motoshima, mayor of the city of Nagasaki.

The mayors of the Japanese cities stated that the people of Japan, who are the only people in the world to have experienced the horrors of atomic bombing, fully desire to prevent any repetition of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On behalf of their cities' inhabitants they gave a high assessment of the Soviet government's decision to extend the moratorium on all nuclear explosions and called on other states possessing nuclear weapons, above all the United States, to join in the moratorium as soon as possible.

E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that the Soviet program of eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of this century put forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev was in accord with the mood of all the peoples, including the peoples of the Asian continent. Its implementation would also rid the peoples of that part of the globe of the fear of nuclear threat and would raise security in Asia to a qualitatively new level.

E.A. Shevardnadze held a press conference for journalists. Assessing the results of the Soviet-Japanese talks in Tokyo, he stressed that the very fact of restoring political dialogue, which the two sides had agreed would continue, was positive. It can be said that we now have a better idea of each other's stances, and on the broadest range of questions. From this standpoint too a step forward has been made.

Thus it can be said with confidence that both sides have benefited from the talks and only those who would have liked to complicate them have lost out. [sentence as published] The future of our relations is now more optimistic, despite complex questions which exist.

A central place in the talks, E.A. Shevardnadze observed, was occupied by discussion of the major new foreign policy initiatives put forward in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's Statement, which open up a real path to eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the present century.

The comprehensive, all-embracing program proposed by the Soviet Union has evoked great interest in the world and received extensive support both from governments and the public. One, however, cannot fail to notice that attempts are already being made to erode the substance of our proposals and instill in people's minds skepticism and lack of faith in the attainability of the goals set.

Once more we hear references to the fact that the Soviet Union is allegedly putting prior conditions forward again. It, you see, insists on the United States' renouncing the "star wars" program. For those people who are intent in starting an arms race in a specially dangerous area -- in outer space -- this stance of ours is indeed an obstacle. But it is absurd to talk about eliminating nuclear weapons in combination with the creation [sozdaniye] of new space strike arms which are in no way inferior to nuclear arms and are also conceived as a supplement to the already existing potential of weapons of mass destruction. If we have decided to disarm, arms must be eliminated rather than shifting weapons from the earth into the heavens.

The proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, E.A. Shevardnadze observed, provide a real alternative to the increasingly dangerous arms race, against which a barrier must be erected. To achieve that goal the Soviet Union is ready for broad collaboration with all those who act from a position of reason, good will, and awareness of responsibility for securing for mankind a future without wars or weapons.

E.A. Shevardnadze then answered journalists' questions.

E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today left Tokyo after the completion of his official visit.

He was seen off at Haneda Airport, which was decked with the Soviet and Japanese state flags, by the following: S. Abe, Japanese foreign minister; Y. Katori, Japanese ambassador to the USSR; P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to Japan; and the heads of the diplomatic missions of socialist and other friendly countries accredited to Japan.

REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO DPRK

Leaders Greet Shevardnadze

LD192300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Special Correspondent Valeriy Korzin report from the DPRK]

[Text] Today, at the invitation of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and Government of the DPRK, Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Pyongyang on an official friendly visit. At the steps of the airplane, he was met by Pak Songchol, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the republic; Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the Administrative Council, DPRK minister of foreign affairs; Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; and other officials. The working people of the capital greeted the guests from Moscow warmly and cordially. The Soviet foreign minister's visit is yet another confirmation of the friendship which is growing year by year between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

Much of what the DPRK now has to be proud of was possible thanks to the friendly assistance from our country. Dozens of national economic projects have been built with the Soviet Union's help, and they have formed the foundation of power engineering, metallurgy, and machinebuilding. Expansion and deepening of mutual aid is also envisaged by the intergovernmental agreement signed at the end of last year on economic and technical cooperation. This is a program of peaceful construction.

But, just next door in the south of the peninsula, the saber-rattling continues. The United States, propping up the dictatorial regime of Chon Tu Hwan, is trying to use it as a strike force for implementing its own militaristic plans in the region. The latest armaments are being sent there from across the ocean. More than 40,000 U.S. soldiers are located at the bases made available to them. Maneuvers are held in which the South Korean and U.S. work out joint combat operations. It is no secret against whom all these militaristic preparations in the vicinity of the frontiers of the DPRK and USSR are aimed. But, the DPRK knows well that a reliable guarantee of its independence and security is the cohesion with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union.

Meeting with Kim Yong-nam

LD201924 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1618 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 (TASS) -- Talks took place today here between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is in the DPRK on an official friendly visit, and Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, DPRK minister of foreign affairs.

Taking part in the talks were: from the Soviet side - M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; N.M. Shubnikov, ambassador of the USSR to the DPRK; I.A. Rogachev, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; from the DPRK side Kim Hyong-rul, DPRK vice minister of foreign affairs, Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of the DPRK to the USSR, Ko Sen-sun, adviser to the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Pak Hyong-bo, department director in the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, a wide range of questions concerning Soviet-Korean relations was considered, and a number of topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

The ministers informed one another of the course of the social and economic development of the two countries. E.A. Shevardnadze described the active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and of the nationwide support for the party line aimed at perfecting developed socialism and at achieving a qualitatively new condition of Soviet society.

The participants in the talks expressed satisfaction with the dynamic advancing development of the traditional relations between the USSR and the DPRK, based on the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in accordance with the accords reached at the summit talks in Moscow in May 1984. Mutual determination was again stated to continue to expand and strengthen bilateral ties on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

In the course of the talks a coincidence of views on the contemporary situation in the world, and on ways of approaching a solution to the key international problems, was demonstrated. The ministers expressed a common conviction that the causes of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation in recent years lie in the policies of imperialist circles which aspire to confrontation and to military superiority.

E.A. Shevardnadze singled out in particular the significance of the new foreign policy initiatives put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 January, which are a concrete and developed plan of purposeful actions for the removal of the most serious threat which looms today over mankind — the danger of nuclear war. Realization of the wide-scale complex of Soviet peace initiatives would allow the liberation of earth from nuclear weapons to be achieved before the end of the present century.

Kim Yong-nam, on behalf of the leadership of the DPRK, expressed full support for the new Soviet peace initiatives which correspond to the interests of all countries and peoples.

E.A. Shevardnadze and Kim Yong-nam devoted particular attention to issues connected with the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, and of their solidarity with nonaligned states and with antiwar democratic movements in the struggle for peace and for stopping the arms race and not allowing it to be transferred into space. In this connection the significance of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva was stressed, and the importance of speedily implementing the accords reached at it.

The Korean side confirmed its support for the peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet state which is directed at contributing to the maximum degree to improving the international climate, and toward the total removal of the threat of nuclear war. The sides expressed their concern at the existence of hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world and spoke in favor of the peaceful political settlement of existing conflicts. In this context they noted the great importance of the single-minded peace initiatives of a number of socialist and nonaligned states in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin, as well as the need to unite their efforts in the struggle to strengthen security and to establish peaceful cooperation among the peoples of that region. E.A. Shevardnadze stated that the Soviet Union will continue to support the course of the KWP and the Government of the DPRK which is directed toward consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and toward the peaceful and democratic unification of Korea.

The ministers expressed confidence that the talks which took place will serve the further strengthening of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, the extension of cooperation between the two countries in the international arena as well as the deepening of mutual understanding between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

Shevardnadze Addresses Reception

LD201933 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 20 TASS -- Socialism's peaceful plans can be fulfilled only in conditions of lasting peace. Such a peace will become a possibility for all the peoples if the level of military confrontation is drastically reduced, if the arms race on earth is stopped and reversed and if we prevent it from being spread to outer space. It was stated by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze, who is on an official friendly visit in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He spoke today at a reception held in his honour by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the PDRK.

Being guided by this, by concern for peace and the destiny of mankind, Eduard Shevardnadze went on, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev came out with a programme outlining a clear-cut and consistent set of measures to completely rid the earth of all types of nuclear and chemical weapons before the end of the present millennium. This initiative cannot but be consonant with the aspiration of the peoples of Asia as well for whom the problems of peace and security are no less urgent than for the peoples of Europe because big stockpiles of nuclear arms have been accumulated in this region and they threaten every country located here, and not only here.

The Soviet Union, Eduard Shevardnadze noted further, consistently comes out for peace and stability in the Asia continent, for the peaceful cooperation of all of its countries but it will be forced to carry out appropriate measures that would safeguard its own security and the security of its allies and friends from the threat that is being prepared in the Far East.

It is important for the Asian countries themselves to tackle the drafting of measures ensuring stability and peace in the region, as it is provided for by the Soviet proposal on the comprehensive approach to security problems in Asia.

The importance of implementing this initiative, just as of our proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East, is being increasingly realised among Asian countries.

Our country supports and is prepared most closely to cooperate with other socialist countries that have set forth quite a number of constructive ideas the implementation of which would facilitate the improvement of the political climate in the continent and throughout the world. I refer to the DPRK's initiative concerning the improvement of the situation in the Korean peninsula and turning it into a nuclear-free zone.

We regard as very topical also the proposal by the Mongolian People's Republic for Asian and Pacific countries to sign a treaty on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force, to conduct a meeting of members of parliament of socialist Asian states on the subject "peace and security in the region".

Organically in line with the single concept of peace on the Asian continent are the steps taken by the government and people of Afghanistan to achieve a political settlement of the situation around their country.

The undeclared war against the DRA continues to flare, bringing tears and grief. The known circles lavishly pour fuel on the flames just to preserve the sharp situation around Afghanistan. We are for a political settlement of questions connected with Afghanistan but, obviously, it must be preceded by a renunciation of outside interference into the internal affairs of Afghanistan, by reliable guarantees that it will not be resumed.

We are prepared to give the most active assistance to the initiative of the Indochina countries directed at the establishment of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in that region.

We appreciate the well-considered and weighed peace actions of non-aligned India which well deserves her reputation of a universally respected champion of peace. Similar support is enjoyed also by the proposals set forth by Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden jointly with India. The voice of these six countries sounds weightily in questions of liquidating nuclear arms and stopping nuclear weapon tests.

The five principles of peaceful coexistence and the ten principles of Bandung, worked out by Asian states, retain their importance.

As you see, Eduard Shevardnadze said, real preconditions exist for turning Asia into a continent of lasting peace, friendship and genuine goodneighbourliness. The Soviet Union will further make its contribution to this historic cause. It is exactly in this context that we view our recent talks with Japanese statesmen.

A normalisation and improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations would undoubtedly play a substantial positive role in strengthening Asian security. Both the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, as neighbours and allies of the DPRK, are interested in the liquidation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

We regard the Korean question as a complex and acute international problem requiring speediest solution. The unification of Korea, as we see it, is first of all a business of the Korean people itself. Interference by external forces here is unlawful and immoral. A withdrawal of American troops from the south of the Korean peninsula would facilitate the country's unification. The constructive proposal to create a democratic confederative republic of Korea set forth by Kim Il-song the peaceful initiatives of the DPRK directed at speeding up a peaceful, democratic unification of Korea, at easing military confrontation on the Korean peninsula, developing a broad dialogue between the two parts of Korea and at transition from an unstable armistice to a lasting peace could serve as a good basis for solving the Korean problem. The Soviet Union has always been on the side of the fraternal Korean people in its struggle for national unity and always will be on its side, Eduard Shevardnadze stressed.

Kim Yong-nam Speech Reported

LD202220 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 20 TASS -- The Soviet Union is working vigorously to prevent the arms race on earth and in space, and to avert the threat of nuclear war, said Kim Yong-nam, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the D.P.R.K.

He spoke at a reception held by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the D.P.R.K. today in honor of Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., who is now staying here on an official friendly visit.

Kim Yong-nam stressed that the consistent peaceful policy of the U.S.S.R. found its vivid manifestation in its stand at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. This marked the beginning of improvement in international relations. After the Geneva meeting the U.S.S.R. continues to make concrete and sincere efforts to safeguard peace. These include measures to reduce medium-range nuclear missiles and the moratorium on nuclear blasts. Mikhail Gorbachev's statement announces the decision of the U.S.S.R. to extend unilaterally that moratorium by another three months and formulates a program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons on earth.

The U.S.S.R., Kim Yong-nam went on to say, is making efforts to promote goodneighborly relations between countries, to ensure peace and security not only in Europe, but in Asia as well. We actively support and highly value the consistent peaceful steps and initiatives of the U.S.S.R. aimed at safeguarding peace in Europe and the world over, and also the latest Soviet proposals which call for joint efforts of Asian and Pacific states to lessen tensions in that region. At present Asia is one of the most dangerous regions where a new war can break out. Such a war can break out in the Korean peninsula where a very tense situation has taken shape as a result of unending aggressive scheming of American imperialists and South Korean puppets.

In the framework of its aggressive global strategy the United States is concentrating a huge armed force in the region and perseveringly trying to turn South Korea into the main nuclear outpost against the DPRK and other socialist countries, step up the remilitarization of Japan and complete the forging of a tripartite military alliance involving also Japan and South Korea.

It is in this tense situation, Kim Yong-nam said, that the Korean people are energetically building socialism and reliably protecting the eastern outpost of socialism. The DPRK is making active efforts to remove the war danger in the Korean Peninsula and solve the reunification issues peacefully. This is strikingly manifested in its proposals for creating a Democratic Confederative Republic of Korea and holding tripartite talks and broad dialogue between North and South. As a highly important measure to lessen tension in the Korean Peninsula and create a favorable situation for North-South dialogue the government of the DPRK has decided not to hold from February 1, 1986, major military maneuvers and during the days of North-South dialogue to terminate all military exercises altogether. It has suggested that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to this initiative.

But Washington and Seoul have again decided to stage large-scale joint military maneuvers codenamed Team Spirit '86. This is an open challenge to our peace initiatives and a criminal attempt to hinder dialogue and exacerbate tension.

As part of implementing the positive accords reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva the United States should open dialogue with the DPRK and accept our proposal for the withdrawal of its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and for making the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, Kim Yong-nam said.

Shevardnadze Places Wreaths

LD210022 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, paying tribute to the memory and respects to the fallen strugglers for the happiness and independence of the Korean people, Comrade Shevardnadze laid a wreath at the (Tensonsan) cemetery of revolutionaries. Comrade Shevardnadze laid a wreath also at the monument on the summit of (Muranbon) hill in honor of the Soviet liberator-soldiers.

Commentary on Visit

SK200505 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Station commentator (Parfeonov) commentary]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau and USSR foreign minister, will begin his official goodwill visit to the DPRK today. In this connection, station commentator (Parfeonov) comments as follows:

Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the DPRK Government constitutes an important milestone in the development of the traditional relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Korea.

Recently, both sides have more actively made efforts to thoroughly and completely realize the agreement reached at the summit talks held during the visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by a DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Last year mutual relations between the two parties and the two governments were further strengthened. The peoples of the two countries splendidly celebrated the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the Japanese colonial rule as a joint festive event.

The recent visit of Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK, to the Soviet Union contributed to further developing and enriching the reciprocal trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK in the international area, too, has been developed in a very effective way. The visit to the Soviet Union last April by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, foreign minister of the DPRK, was of important significance. In a joint communique issued after the completion of his visit, the two countries reaffirmed their aspiration to invariably pursue a peace policy and to launch a counter-attack against the imperialists maneuvers.

Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to the DPRK on this occasion will contribute to further developing and completing such cooperation between the two countries. The present complicated international situation demands that the cooperation of the socialist countries be further strengthened.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK coincide with each other on the issue of preventing a nuclear war and opposing the militarization of space. Both sides share the same view that the imperialist countries line of seeking military superiority over socialism is the root cause of aggravating tension in the world.

The Korean side has expressed invariable solidarity with the Soviet Union's line [word indistinct] the alleviation of tension and suspending military confrontation on a global or regional scale.

The DPRK has regarded the Soviet-U.S. summit talks held in Geneva last November as an important event in easing the international situation and in consolidating peace in the world.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK have the same stand toward the situation in Asia, the Pacific, and the Far East and have made all efforts to resolve it.

The U.S. acceleration of war preparations in these regions, the strengthening of militarism in Japan, the U.S. efforts to drag South Korea in to its military and strategic maneuvers, and the attempt to form a new military alliance among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul have been bitterly condemned.

The two countries have made all possible efforts for peace and stability in Asia and for cooperation among the Asian countries. The plan for overall security in Asia advanced by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is directed precisely at this. The DPRK's proposals for easing the situation on the Korean peninsula and for reducing it to a nuclear-free peace zone accord with this goal. These constructive initiatives of the DPRK won high assessment again in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee issued on 15 January 1986.

The Soviet Union has regarded the Korean question as a complicated and sharp question which should be resolved rapidly. The Soviet Union has always stressed that the Korean question should be resolved through the Korean peoples' own strength without the intervention of foreign forces. Toward this end, basic obstacles, including the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, should be removed.

The DPRK proposals for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, for holding North-South parliamentary talks, for the announcement of a nonaggression declaration between the North and South, and for holding other North-South dialogues will become an adequate foundation for the resolution of the Korean question. In an effort to make it possible for the recent North-South contacts in various fields to be held in a favorable and constructive atmosphere, the DPRK Government has unilaterally decided that it will not stage large-scale military exercises, beginning in February.

The Soviet Union regards this initiative as new evidence of the peace-loving foreign policy of the DPRK. The Soviet Union has always stood and will stand at the side of the fraternal Korean people in the struggle for their national reunification.

The Soviet people firmly believe that the visit to the DPRK of Comrade Shevardnadze will contribute to further consolidating the mutual ties between the two countries and to cooperation in the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and Korea. Comrade Shevardnadze's visit to the DPRK on this occasion will contribute to further consolidating the relations of friendship between the CPSU and the Workers' Party of Korea and between the Soviet Union and the DPRK on the basis of the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

AUSTRALIA REFUSES TO JOIN IN TRADE EMBARGO ON LIBYA

LD201354 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Canberra, January 20 TASS -- Australia's Government refuses to join the Washington-announced embargo on trade with Libya, said Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden. This decision was taken at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers, which discussed Australia's stand towards the Washington-launched anti-Libyan campaign. Earlier, U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent a message to Australia's Prime Minister Robert Hawke, urging him to support the U.S. Administration-introduced economic and political sanctions against Libya. William Hayden said Australia would not participate in Washington-announced anti-Libyan actions, which did not get support in the world.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES GORBACHEV INITIATIVE

LD181329 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Canberra, January 18 TASS -- Commenting on the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, William Hayden, Australia's foreign minister, said that Australia welcomes the extension by the Soviet Union of the moratorium on nuclear testing.

He stressed in a statement for the press that Australia's aim remains an agreement on a full ban on nuclear testing, including formal contractual commitments, under which all nuclear testing in all media would be ended for ever. Australia calls for talks on reaching such an agreement.

The plan proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, which provides for total nuclear disarmament by the end of this century, William Hayden pointed out, is of tremendous interest for Australia and will be carefully studied.

LAO PRESIDENT CITED ON GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSALS

LD200949 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane January 20 TASS -- The latest statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev is of vital importance for the destinies of all peoples on earth. It reflects the good will and tireless efforts by the Soviet Union to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and improve the international situation, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, President of Laos Souphanouvong has stressed in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The Laotian leader stressed the timely and realistic character of the Soviet Union's proposal for a step-by-step reduction and elimination of nuclear armaments by the year 2000, prevention of the militarization of outer space and total destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles. The extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing proves the Soviet Union's sincere striving to end the arms race.

The Laotian people, the president said, call on the U.S. government to give a constructive response to the latest Soviet initiatives in the interests of lessening international tension, achieving mutual trust and ensuring a lasting peace on earth. The escalation of the arms race and its spread into outer space may result in the death of civilization.

Mikhail Gorbachev's statement fully coincides with the aspirations of the peoples on earth, is vivid manifestation of the USSR's Leninist peaceful foreign policy, Souphanouvong stressed.

U.S.-THAI EXERCISES NEAR CAMBODIAN BORDER CRITICIZED

BK171511 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Tension on the Thai-Cambodian Border"]

[Text] The United States and Thailand reportedly plan to hold a joint military exercise, code-named Cobra Gold 86, the significance of which is that the site of the maneuver is to be moved close to the Cambodian border, in Chanthaburi and Trat provinces. This leaves one with the feeling that the exercise will not be just a drill in joint combat operations, but a show of force to frighten Cambodia. Such a militaristic naturally would not help lessen tension along the Thai-Cambodian common border.

If one listens to U.S. and Thai sources, one cannot help but think that this exercise is being held to cope with threats to Thailand's security from Vietnam and Cambodia. There have been rumors about incursions into Thailand by Vietnamese soldiers and about land-mines containing toxic gas planted by Vietnamese soldiers -- who knows how -- inside Thailand's territory. This kind of slander is clearly designed to incite division, say both Thai and western correspondents who are neutral. These critics also note that the camps of Pol Pot and other Cambodian refugee groups are on Thai territory. The gunmen who take refuge in those camps occasionally attack Cambodian villages, sending villagers into a panic. Thai authorities are providing facilities for these gunmen, while the United States is supplying them with weapons, both directly and indirectly. The United States approved \$5 million in the next fiscal year for support to these gunmen. Apparently a bigger sum is to be funneled through the CIA, which is subverting Cambodian stability. The question then is: Who in fact is really responsible for the tension on the Thai-Cambodian border? There is no need to answer that.

The change of venue for the joint exercise, code-named Cobra Gold 86, to the proximity of the Cambodian border is clearly understood. According to critics, the joint exercise is another step in the strengthening of U.S.-Thai military ties. Let us look a little ways back. In early October last year, the United States and Thailand signed an agreement on an emergency military aid plan, under which the United States is to promptly provide Thailand with weapons, including the latest F-16 fighter-bombers, personnel carriers, and cannons. Judging from the types and the amount of those weapons to be supplied to Thailand, one can see that they are much more than what Thailand needs for self-defense. This leaves one feeling that the United States is using the Cambodian issue and the propaganda about Vietnamese threats to influence Thailand into making a close commitment to U.S. military activities.

We should add that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz and Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet Admiral James Lyons both visited Thailand recently. Bangkok papers reported that, during their visit, both sides discussed the setting up of U.S. arsenals in Thailand, and they prepared a detailed plan of the joint exercise. It seems that it was during such a meeting that both sides agreed on moving the venue of Cobra Gold 86 to the area near Cambodia.

Greater involvement by the United States in the problem along the Thai-Cambodian border poses a bigger threat to regional stability. It is clear that the policy of confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries imposed by the outsiders can never constructively solve the existing problem. The method that looks most likely to effectively solve the problem lies in the proposal put forth by the three Indochinese countries -- that is, the dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Part of the proposal is aimed at solving the so-called Cambodian problem. The leaders of the Indochinese countries reaffirmed that the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia will be completed by the year 2000.

But the withdrawal could be done by 1987 if the Cambodian problem is settled through political means in the near future. The Cambodian Government has expressed its willingness to hold talks with the various persons and groups representing the Cambodian refugees if the political role of Pol Pot is terminated. There is no question that such a proposal, once implemented, would fundamentally transform the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border, making it a border of friendship and good-neighborliness in conformity with the wishes of the people of both countries.

U.S., UK SPY ROLE IN HONG KONG, PHILIPPINES NOTED

LD171905 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2002 GMT 15 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenکو]

[Text] This is Hong Kong. [video shows street scenes] Recently a delegation of British Labor Parliamentarians was there, having discovered that Great Britain maintains a thoroughly hush-hush intelligence installation there engaged in espionage activity against, in particular, China. This was reported by London THE SUNDAY TIMES. Well, since Britain has agreed to return Hong Kong to China in 1997, the British parliamentarians became concerned, and decided to make inquiries at the House of Commons about the fate of the spy center, which, incidentally, also serves U.S. intelligence. However, they were not talking about its liquidation, which is strenuously opposed by Washington, but only about moving the installation to some other country. Referring to U.S. military sources in Hong Kong, the British press reported that the intelligence center could be moved for example, to the Philippines. [video shows complex of aerials and dishes; U.S. building with dish on top]

And now to the Philippines. There, as the presidential elections planned for 7 February approach, shameless interference by the United States in the course of the election campaign is being stepped up. The vice-president of the Workers' Party of the Philippines (Pilago Villigao) yesterday told how, in striving to influence the outcome of the elections, U.S. representatives are not averse to any methods, including subversive activity, which CIA employees are accustomed to carrying out. Naturally, all this arouses indignation among the people of the Philippines, who are calling for an end to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of their country.

SOVIET-LAO COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD180956 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Report by correspondent V. Gaydamovich from Vientiane; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As has been already reported, the talks in Vientiane on the coordination of state plans between the Soviet Union and Laos for the period 1986-90 have ended. The main areas for Soviet-Laotian economic cooperation have been coordinated for the current 5-year period and in certain spheres for a longer period. The planned volume of trade turnover will increase by over 50 percent compared with the previous 5-year period. The volume of economic and technical assistance that the Soviet Union is giving in the development of transport and communications, agriculture, health care, education, training of national cadres is being considerably increased. A protocol reflecting the results of the work that was done was signed by Comrade Talyzin and by Salivonkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Planning Commission. Comrade Talyzin was received by Kaysone Phomvihān. Sincere gratitude was expressed for the great assistance that the Soviet Union is extending to Lao.

LEADERS, OFFICIALS CITED ON GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

IZVESTIYA Cites Jaruzelski

PM171337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Very Important Document of the Present Day"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan — The bold, constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union serve as a reliable platform for maintaining peace and building the foundations of a secure future for the world, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, has said.

Speaking at a meeting with the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Poland, he stressed that Poland supports any realistic trend in present-day international relations aimed at detente and the consolidation of international security. This approach has had and continues to have fundamental importance for Poland's foreign policy. At the same time Poland is the natural adversary of those forces which want to reverse what is irreversible. The Polish state's foreign policy line is firm and consistent and is aimed at consolidating fraternal allied ties with the socialist community and developing countries.

We are firmly convinced, the speaker noted, that man's salvation from nuclear catastrophe can only be a common matter based on respect for sovereignty and mutual understanding. At the same time the dangers remain for peace and the destiny of all mankind. The arms race is not easing and the threat of its extension to space is becoming a real one. There are local conflicts, a policy of pressure and threats and interference in the internal affairs of peoples and states.

Congress Studies Proposals

LD172118 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, January 17 TASS — Calls for curbing the arms race and preventing nuclear war are being made from the rostrum of the congress of workers in Science and Culture in Defence of a Peaceful Future of the World, which opened here on Thursday. Touching upon the Soviet Union-proposed programme of full liquidation of nuclear weapons in the world in the next 15 years, president of the Pugwash movement, Nobel Prize Laureate Dorothy Hodgkin has emphasised that scientists are bound to play a major role in the struggle for consolidation of peace.

President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra has characterised Mikhail Gorbachev's statement as an exceedingly important initiative aimed at liquidating the nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Romesh Chandra called upon all to comprehensively support the Soviet programme of liquidation of nuclear weapons and said that termination of nuclear weapons tests was now the key issue. The Soviet Union has already declared the extension of the moratorium on tests of nuclear weapons. Thus, one nuclear power now agrees to disarmament. It is necessary to convince other nuclear powers that it is expedient to take such a step.

In his speech head of the Soviet delegation composer Tikhon Khrennikov has said: "Everyone of us becomes increasingly aware that the destinies of peace are now decided not only by politicians and military men. Each person can and even must participate in their decision. And this perhaps particularly concerns workers in science and culture.

Touching upon the idea of establishing an international public centre to combat moral terrorism, to protect the mainstays of civilisation, mankind's moral values, to protect culture from contamination with "Cold War" venom, he said: "In the long run such an organisation could elaborate quite definite norms that would promote internationalist cultural exchange and hamper imperialist expansion in culture."

Tikhon Khrennikov has emphasised that now there is no reasonable alternative to the principle of peaceful coexistence: "In the Soviet Union this is realised by all," he said.

The congress is receiving messages from statesmen and politicians. Messages were sent by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, UNESCO General Director Amadou Mahtar M'bow, leaders of Argentina, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Vietnam, other countries.

Honecker Praises Program

LD181333 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, January 17 TASS -- A program for the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, formulated in a statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, offers an historic chance to achieve a turn for the better in Europe and all over the world, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, said here today at his meeting with Marian Orzechowski, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the PUPP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of Poland, who is paying an official visit to the GDR.

The latest Soviet peace initiative, the GDR leader stressed, reflects the Soviet Union's consistent striving to translate into practice the accords formulated in the joint Soviet-American statement in Geneva. As a result of their implementation, mankind would no longer be a hostage to nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

Erich Honecker and Marian Orzechowski noted the great importance of strengthening the alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community in the struggle for the comprehensive strengthening of socialism and peace.

GDR Disarmament Official Cited

LD172338 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Geneva, January 17 TASS -- The new Soviet initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement, are of "historic significance", Doctor Harald Rose, the G.D.R.'s permanent representative to the U.N. office and international organisations in Geneva and head of the Republic's delegation to the conference on disarmament, said here today. He told a TASS correspondent that "the Soviet Union has shown a workable way to rid mankind of the threat of a nuclear disaster. The initiatives set an example for the manner in which the 'spirit of Geneva' can be translated into practical deeds".

We are impressed with the boldness, the logical consistency and the sense of realism pervading the all-embracing programme advanced in an effort to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000", the G.D.R.'s representative said.

"The delegation of the German Democratic Republic is thoroughly convinced that the fresh Soviet initiatives will have a crucial impact on and give impetus to the Geneva conference on disarmament. They have particular relevance to the task of the conference to formulate international agreements on the cessation of all nuclear weapons testing, on the complete elimination of chemical weapons and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space. It is now up to the other side to demonstrate readiness for accommodation so that the multilateral body charged with negotiating about disarmament may overcome the many years of standstill and make an effective contribution to the maintenance of peace."

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Quoted

LD201521 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 20 TASS -- "The latest statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev is an integral programme for a radical improvement of the international situation," member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Foreign Affairs Minister of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov has declared.

He pointed out in an interview with TASS correspondent Vladimir Abrosimov that the Soviet leader's statement will leave a deep impression on international life. The document is viewed as a peace manifesto. What the USSR suggests is, in fact, a logical continuation and development of its principled peaceful policy. Mikhail Gorbachev's statement contains a complex of new constructive and realistic initiatives with a view to resolving the most important and topical problems of the time -- ridding the world of nuclear and chemical weapons in the conditions of the non-militarization of space. The Soviet initiatives are no declaratory statements. These are concrete proposals geared to concrete dates. A step-by-step solution of problems within a definite, visible period attests to the sense of political responsibility to peoples all over the world.

Mikhail Gorbachev's statement not only offers an extensive platform for future actions in the name of peace. It also contains a rather essential element -- the extension of its moratorium on all nuclear blasts, which attests to the unity of words and deeds of the Soviet Union.

The Bulgarian people and government, Petur Mladenov pointed out, express firm support for new Soviet initiatives. Bulgaria will continue to pursue a principled peaceful policy coordinated between all members of the socialist community. "Consistent struggle for implementing proposals for turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons, the proposals which are in full accordance with the spirit of the Soviet statement, is our concrete contribution."

FRENCH TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALK IN MOSCOW

Commission Begins Work

LD171428 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 16 TASS — The stepping up and expansion of economic ties between the USSR and France, the perfection of the structure of foreign trade, such are some of the matters being discussed by the 20th session of the standing mixed Soviet-French commission that started working here today. The Soviet side is headed by USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov. The French delegation is headed by Edith Cresson, France's minister for the redeployment of the industry and foreign trade.

A large group of French businessmen also arrived in the USSR in connection with the commission's work. Many of them already have durable commercial ties with organisations in the USSR. There are businessmen, who would like to offer their goods for sale on the Soviet market for the first time. The development of cooperation between the USSR and France meets the vital interests of both countries. Therefore, one of the elements of this cooperation, foreign trade, is developing dynamically. In ten years that preceded the visit of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to France in October 1985, the volume of trade went up four-fold and it amounted to 4.2 billion roubles in 1984.

Soviet-French cooperation intensified in the past year. A number of contracts for the delivery of equipment to the Soviet Union to a sum of about five billion French francs was concluded that year. This is equipment for the second section of the Astrakhan gas refinery and for gas fields of that deposit, a line for the production of cardboard containers, welding, electronic and other equipment.

Negotiations are now under way about cooperation in the oil and gas industry, chemistry, metallurgy, construction, modernisation of the light industry. The successful conclusion of these talks can be promoted by such elements as competitiveness in technical and financial aspects, guarantee of precise observance of the terms of contracts, lack of obstacles to their implementation. This precisely can serve as a basis for long-term commercial ties of French firms and organisations with Soviet foreign trade associations.

Aristov Greets Cresson

PM171031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ministers' Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting took place in Moscow 16 January between Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov and E. Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and industrial redeployment, and leaders of French firms who have come to Moscow for the 20th session of the Soviet-French permanent joint intergovernmental commission (the "Grand Commission").

Cresson, Ryzhkov Comment

LD171414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting in the Kremlin"]

[Text] N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin 17 January E. Cresson, chairman of the French side of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French "Grand" Commission and French minister of industrial redeployment and foreign trade, who is in the Soviet Union in connection with the holding of the jubilee 20th session of the commission.

There was an exchange of views on a number of questions of expanding and deepening bilateral Soviet-French cooperation in light of the implementation of the accords reached during the summit-level talks in Paris in October 1985, and also on certain aspects of the international situation.

Nikolay Ryzhkov has directed Edith Cresson's attention to the main points of the statement of January 15 by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressing the Soviet Union's determination to do everything in its power to prevent nuclear war and to preserve world civilisation.

He stressed that the new Soviet program provides for a stage-by-stage total worldwide elimination of nuclear weapons by the year of 2000 on the condition that the development of space strike weapons be banned. It is based on the principle of equal security for all, makes it possible to start a real process of disarmament and reflects the deep hope not only of the Soviet people, but also of the peoples of all continents for peace and security. Hope is expressed in the Soviet Union that France and other states of the world will not stand aloof from the resolution of these cardinal tasks of worldwide significance.

Touching upon the bilateral Soviet-French relations, Nikolay Ryzhkov pointed out that their all-around development is our country's fundamental course and an important factor in strengthening stability and organizing cooperation among states on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union favors further strengthening economic, trade, and scientific-technical relations with France on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and correspondence with the requirements of the times.

A positive evaluation has been given of the results of the current session of the Soviet-French "Grand" commission, which discussed a number of issues of long-term cooperation of great economic significance for both countries.

On her part, Edith Cresson pointed out the significance of the Soviet-French summit level accords on a further development of cooperation between the two countries and expressed the willingness of the French side to broaden fruitful exchanges on a mutually beneficial and balanced basis. She has given a positive evaluation of the efforts of both sides in that direction and pointed out in that connection the large amount of work accomplished in the course of the current session of the joint Soviet-French commission.

Present at the conversation were: On the Soviet side -- B.I. Aristov, minister of foreign trade; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to France; and K.K. Bakhtov, USSR trade representative in France; on the French side -- B.-B. Raimond, French ambassador to the USSR; D. (Ferrero), chief of the cabinet of ministers; and J. Vidal, (F. Plezan), and (F. Yurgensen), departmental directors in the Ministry of Industrial Redeployment and the Ministry of External Relations.

Arkhipov Receives Cresson

LD171802 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS — Ivan Arkhipov, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received today Edith Cresson, the French minister for the redeployment of the industry and foreign trade, and had a conversation with her on the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-French commercial and economic relations.

On the same day, Edith Cresson was received by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR. Some questions of economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex have been discussed.

USSR Ambassador to France Yuliy Vorontsov and the French Ambassador to the USSR Jean-Bernard Raimond took part in the conversations.

Concrete questions of the development of cooperation of the two countries in various branches of the agro-industrial complex were discussed during a conversation between Vsevolod Murakhovskiy and president of the French firm "Interagra" Jean-Baptiste Doumeng.

Vremya Interviews Cresson

LD172346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The signing of the final documents of the 20th session of the standing Soviet-French mixed commission took place in Moscow today. The documents were signed by Comrade Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; and by Edith Cresson, the French minister of industrial redeployment and foreign trade.

In an interview given a "Vremya" correspondent Edith Cresson said:

[Begin Cresson video recording in French with superimposed Russian translation] The latest proposals by Mr Gorbachev on disarmament problems are being carefully studied by the French Government. However, it is already clear that the planned process of international detente, in the common context of which these proposals are being received, is creating more favorable prospects for the development of extensive trade, economic and technological cooperation, including between our two countries. This applies equally to Soviet-French links in the field of health care, culture and science.

We perceived with great satisfaction the fact that during his visit to France Mr Gorbachev, together with political problems, paid much attention to discussing with French leaders questions relating to the development of French-Soviet trade and economic cooperation.

I am pleased to note that this point of view is being given more and more real substance. Indeed this has been confirmed by my present meetings and conversations with many Soviet leaders. [end recording]

III. 21 Jan 86

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH GOVERNMENT EXPECTS RESULTS FROM GENEVA

LD171315 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, January 17 TASS -- As is reported by the France Presse News Agency, France has repeatedly emphasized that it is interested that concrete results should be attained at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. In the opinion of the French Government, one should not develop new systems of armaments leading to destabilisation of the existing mainstays of the world.

SOVIET AGENTS REPORTEDLY INFILTRATE GREENHAM MARCHERS

LD202307 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2218 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Soviet-trained agents have infiltrated the Greenham Common peace women since 1983, the authoritative magazine JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY claims tomorrow.

It reports that Soviet defectors say that between three and six trained agents from Warsaw Pact and West European countries, including the UK, have been present "at all times" since the deployment of U.S. land-based Tomahawk cruise missile in December 1983.

The defectors and informants disclosed the information in conversations outside, and after, official de-briefings, JANE'S says.

Although the agents are not now outside the perimeter wire, the Soviet Union still maintains a presence in the area which can be mobilised at short notice.

JANE'S informants say the agents come from a secret detachment of female Spetsnaz special forces.

The informants have not been identified because they fear their lives are at risk and some still have relatives in their country of origin.

They say there has been a regular rotation of agents to enable a large number to gain field experience.

The operation is controlled by the GRU, the main intelligence directorate of the Soviet General Staff.

They are attached to the Western Theatre Military Command, headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Vasilyevich Ogarkov.

Report Termed 'Absurd'

LD211029 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] In Britain women involved in the movement of protest against the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the country have expressed indignation over the reports that Soviet spies have allegedly infiltrated their ranks. The absurd charges were made by the military weekly JANE'S which claims that the antimissile movement was infiltrated by Soviet spies whose goal is to study the system of guarding American bases in Britain. Women involved in the movement declared that these provocative rumors were spread with the purpose of discrediting them in the eyes of the British public.

LIBYAN OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SITUATION WITH U.S.

Jallud Warning

LD171138 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, January 17 TASS — "A U.S. armed attack on Libya will have the most serious consequences for the whole of the Mediterranean. The entire responsibility for the dangerous development of events is borne by the U.S. administration", 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has stated here at a press conference for local and foreign journalists.

"No threats or economic sanctions," he pointed out, "will make us give up our principles and convictions, or abandon support for the peoples' liberation struggle, which they in Washington try to label 'terrorism'. A real policy of state terrorism is being pursued by the U.S. Administration itself. It is no secret that plans are being nurtured in the United States to do away physically with leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi".

"The U.S. espionage agency was directly involved in the training of terrorist groups and their infiltration into Libyan territory to commit acts of sabotage and murders. Plans which are being worked out by the United States for an armed aggression, and the 'crusade' which it has launched against the Libyan people are a flagrant violation of all international norms. All that is precisely a state-backed terrorism in practice", 'Abd al-Salam Jallud emphasized.

"Libya is a peaceful country which does not threaten anyone and does not send its navy to the shores of other states. It is faced with great tasks of peaceful construction for the accomplishment of which 15,000 million dollars are allocated under a new three-year development plan of the country. They in the United States hope in vain that the economic war which they have unleashed against Libya will undermine the country's economy", 'Abd al-Salam Jallud said in conclusion.

AAPSO Representative

PM202001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada report under the general headline: "United States Against Libya"]

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jan -- The situation in the southern Mediterranean, where the United States is building up its military preparations, is becoming increasingly tense. Washington does not conceal the fact that the aim of these preparations is to inflict an armed strike on Libya. This is what (Abdel Mukhammed Vakhab az-Zintani), AAPSO vice president and Libyan Jamahiriyah representative, said in connection with the dangerous U.S. actions.

An armada of the U.S. 6th Fleet, including two aircraft carrier groups with dozens of combat aircraft and landing vessels with thousands of marines, is concentrated at the moment off the Libyan coast. U.S. aircraft are constantly probing our borders. All this indicates that the United States is actively preparing a large-scale aggressive onslaught against Libya.

We are not threatening anybody. The U.S. Administration's allegations that Libya is encouraging international terrorism are lies from start to finish. But if aggression is unleashed, we will, defend the motherland's sovereignty and its national interests with all determination.

Libya wants to live in peace with all peoples, including the American people, (Abdel Mukhammed Vakhab az-Zintani) pointed out.

USSR-LEBANESE TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD171255 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan (TASS) -- Soviet-Lebanese political consultations took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry 14-15 January. During an exchange of views questions on bilateral relations, the situation in the Near East and also a few international problems were discussed.

Fu'ad al-Turk, general secretary of the Lebanese internal affairs ministry [as received], was received by Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

REPORTAGE ON CRISIS, EVENTS IN PDRYClashes Reported

LD171334 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1940 GMT 16 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" Program presented by Seyful-Mulgukov]

[Text] This video report on events in South Yemen was received by us today through video channels from foreign TV companies. [video shows Aden harbor in flames] It has already been reported that a coup attempt was made in Aden on 13 January, as well as an attempt on the life of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Democratic Yemen. According to reports by Arabic and other foreign papers, the Armed Forces which remained faithful to the government, have engaged in combat with opposition forces.

The armed clashes have become especially sustained in the area of the Aden port and in those districts of the city where government offices are situated. The Aden airport has been closed, the telephone and telex communications have been cut off between the South Yemen and the outside world. The Aden radio has also suspended its broadcasts. It is being reported that the South Yemen authorities created a special committee to rebuke the putschists, which passed death sentences on 'Ali (Antar), (Abdum Fatah Imaail) and to a number of other figures who came out against the present PDRY leadership.

Western media are spreading various sorts of insinuations concerning the events which are taking place in this Arabic country. The West aspires to make use of these events for new attacks against the anti-Imperialist Arab regimes, for sowing dissent in the patriotic forces. Libyan Radio has put out an appeal to South Yemenis to stop bloodshedding immediately. It has also reported that Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi got in touch with 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the North Yemen, and suggested sending the Arab peace forces in order to assist normalization of the situation in South Yemen.

By all accounts, a tense situation still prevails in Aden. In the course of the armed clashes which took place over the last few days, the international airport has been damaged as well as a number of buildings. The opposing sides in a number of regions have failed to ensure adherence to the ceasefire which was agreed upon. South Yemen's communications with the outside world remains very unstable. Conflicting reports have been coming in concerning whereabouts of a number of members of the party and state leadership. At the same time, steps are being undertaken to stop the clashes, to normalize the situation and restore the work of the government offices in this country.

Situation Described as 'Complex'

LD171421 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 January (TASS) — Diplomatic sources report from Aden that the situation in South Yemen still remains complex. Armed clashes between the opposing sides continue notwithstanding the calls for a cease-fire. According to reports from the PDRY capital, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the ruling Yemen Socialist Party formed on 16 January a special committee, the tasks of which include the elaboration and realization of the measures that are necessary to restore peace and security in the country.

USSR Tries for Cease-Fire

JN171216 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1207 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] An urgent dispatch we just received from Moscow says that USSR authorities have contacted all the Western Embassies in Moscow to inform them that they are trying to attain a cease-fire between the disputing parties in Aden to facilitate the evacuation of USSR and other foreign nationals because the USSR Embassy hopes that it can facilitate the evacuation of all foreign nationals from Aden.

USSR Requests Evacuation Aid

LD171640 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1222 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, Jan 17 (TANJUG) — Soviet ambassador in Aden Viktor Perishkin has asked the Djiboutian government to help in evacuating Soviet citizens employed in the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Djiboutian Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah said today. Farah said that the evacuation involved "several hundred persons." Farah said that the Soviet decision reflected a deterioration of the situation in South Yemen.

Evacuation of Foreigners

LD181223 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpt] According to news reports, ships belonging to a number of countries are involved in evacuating foreign citizens from South Yemen, where hostilities between the warring sides continue. Women and children are given priority in the evacuation. Efforts have been launched to reach a cease-fire agreement.

Ligachev, Ponomarev Receive Officials

PM210935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jan — A meeting took place 17 January between K. Ligachev, member of Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and PDRY Premier H.A.B. Al-Attas, and Foreign Minister A. al-Dali, both members of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Political Bureau.

Serious concern was expressed at the situation that has come about in Democratic Yemen, and also the conviction that no matter what the reasons for the interference clashes, an end must be put to them immediately. Those taking part in the meeting are united that a solution to the problems that have arisen should be sought by political means within the framework of the party and state institutions of Democratic Yemen. The continuation of the bloodshed would be of advantage only to the enemies of the South Yemen revolution, the forces of imperialism and reaction. The Soviet and South Yemeni representatives stated that any attempts at external interference in the internal affairs of the PDRY are impermissible.

The need for the speediest normalization of the situation in the PDRY and for the restoration of the unity of the ranks of the Yemeni Socialist Party, which would correspond to the highest interests of the party and the people, was stressed.

PDRY Leaders' Appeal

LD181639 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jan 86

["Behind the Events" program]

[Text] Moscow Radio today received the text of the appeal addressed by Haydar abu Bakr al-Attas, member of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee Political Bureau and prime minister of the PDRY, and by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP and foreign minister of the PDRY, on behalf of the members of the YSP Central Committee and of the ministers of the PDRY now in the Soviet Union, the GDR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Syrian Arab Republic:

Here is the text of this appeal:

To the comrade members of the Political Bureau and the YSP Central Committee; to all the strugglers of the Yemen Socialist Party, to all the masses of our people and members of the armed forces, state security, the people's police, and the people's militia. We were grieved to hear the reports of the outbreak of armed battles between the comrades of the same struggle on 13 January 1986, and our grief grows greater when these battles continue with all their afflictions, pain, and tragic results and whose price is paid by our people alone, with no one gaining from it other than the forces of imperialism and reaction which are hostile to our revolution and to the socialist course chosen by our party and people.

At a time when we feel bitterness and pain the great hardships in the life of our people because of the continuation of the armed battles, we appeal to you all to put a final end to these battles and save the lives of children, women, men, and the aged from the risks of death and destruction, fright, hunger, thirst, and displacement and to restore the situation to normalcy in a spirit of loyalty to the principles of the party and to the interests of the nation and the people.

The spring of blood has now become a national demand. It is the duty of every struggler of the Yemen Socialist Party to achieve it immediately and without delay.

It is high time to stop the dialogue of rifles and guns and return to the values and ("ideals") of the party and the people, to continue the dialogue so that our party and our people will emerge from this crisis, and to mobilize all our material and human resources to build the homeland and the happiness of mankind.

We call upon all of you for immediate action to stop this bloodshed, to restore security and assurances to all, to restore electricity and water to the homes, and to return smiles to the faces of children. There is no doubt that we are called upon today, more than ever before, to preserve the (?progressive) regime built by our people with the blood of their martyrs and their great sacrifices, and to foil the plots of class enemies. We must rise to the level of national responsibility and realize that a long and difficult road awaits us to remove the consequences of these tragic events. This will increase the task of economic and social construction to which we must direct all our resources and abilities.

[Signed] Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister; Dr. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister. On behalf of members of the Central Committee and ministers now in the Soviet Union, the GDR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Syria.

Situation Remains 'Complicated'

LD191614 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 19 Jan 86

["Events in South Yemen" — TASS headline]

[Text] Kuwait, January 19 TASS — According to information reaching here, the situation in Aden remains complicated and tense. Various areas of Aden are a scene of armed clashes. Large damage has been inflicted and there are considerable human casualties. Efforts to end bloodshed are continuing.

Armed Clashes in Aden

LD201513 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, January 20 TASS — The situation in Aden and a number of other areas in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, where armed clashes between opposing groups continued in the past 24 hours, though on a smaller scale than before, remains complicated. Power and water supplies and telephone communications in the capital are disrupted and there is a shortage of food. There is considerable destruction in the city. Hundreds of foreign citizens were evacuated from Aden by sea in the past few days.

Minister Rejects 'Interference'

LD201819 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] [no dateline as received] 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, sent on January 19, 1986 the following message to the secretary general of the League of Arab states Chedli Klibi:

"According to news agency reports, some Arab states have called for intervention to establish control over the events in Democratic Yemen. We hold that such calls are fraught with the danger of interference in the internal affairs of democratic Yemen and in the event of their implementation will create a big danger and will have grave consequences not only for democratic Yemen but also for all peoples and states of the region. The government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen categorically rejects any outside interference, whatever its origin, in the internal affairs of the PDRY.

"We ask you to make our view known without delay to their excellencies the ministers of foreign affairs of fraternal Arab states and also to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. "Please accept my assurances of high respect".

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PDRY Message to YAR

LD201825 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, sent on January 19, 1986 the following message to Colonel 'Ali 'Abadallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander-in-chief of the armed forces, general secretary of the General People's Congress:

"We highly appreciate the call that you made yesterday for a ceasefire and the sending of Palestinian forces under white flags.

"While appreciating the sentiments and humane motives of your position we would like to note at the same time the danger of any whatsoever outside interference in the internal affairs of South Yemen because any interference, whatever its outer shell and motivations, would only complicate the situation and have dangerous consequences for both Yemens and the region as a whole.

"Proceeding from this we request your urgent intervention so as to stop the entry of Palestinian or any other forces under any cover.

"In this connection we would like to confirm again that what is happening in South Yemen is its internal matter and that party and government bodies have taken the situation in the country under their control".

GOVOROV-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO KUWAIT

LD171438 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Kuwait, January 17 TASS — A Soviet military delegation, led by Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, Army General V.L. Govorov, has ended its visit to Kuwait.

The Soviet delegation was recieved by Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al-Sabah and Defence Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah.

MILITARY COUP TOPPLES LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER

TASS Cites Reuter

LD201222 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] London, January 20 TASS -- A military coup took place in the Kingdom of Lesotho early today, the REUTER news agency has reported from Maseru.

The agency quoted the local radio as saying that the commander of the country's para-military force, General Justin Lekhanye, had taken power. He became head of a military council. The government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan was toppled.

King Moshoeshoe II would remain as head of state, said the broadcast by Radio Lesotho. The ministries will be temporarily headed by senior secretaries.

The radio broadcast pointed out that the actions by the army were taken "to install peace and national reconciliation". The radio urged the population to support the new authorities. Foreign companies, the broadcast said, may continue their normal activity.

The airport of Lesotho has been closed.

Moscow TV

LD210023 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Video report by Yu. Ulyanov, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The small African state of Lesotho was today at the center of attention of the world's press agencies. From the capital of Lesotho, Maseru, and from neighboring countries there are reports coming in about the military coup. The government of Leabua Jonathan has been overthrown and power has been seized by a military council headed by Major General Justin Lekhanye. The takeover of power took place after the RSA racist regime closed all the country's connections with the outside world. An economic blockade was announced, allegedly for harboring South African refugees. The Zimbabwean paper SUNDAY MAIL notes that the blockade of that state with a population of 1.5 million people is a clear example of blatant brigandage on the part of the apartheid regime.

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NOTICE

Effective with this issue, all materials associated with the republic Communist Party congresses and the national CPSU congress will be published in this section of the supplement and in special white cover weekend supplements to be issued as warranted.

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Reportage on Turkmen Communist Party Congress

Congress Opens; Zagladin Participates

LD171334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The 23rd Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party opened in Ashkhabad today. From positions of principle and in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, the delegates are assessing what has been achieved, and are exchanging opinions about the patris of the radical restructuring of the management of the economy which has begun, and the improvement of the style and methods of organizational and political work, and are revealing unused reserves for the acceleration of the social, economic and cultural development of the republic. The agenda includes reports by the Central Committee and Auditing Commission of the Turkmen Communist Party; the discussion of the republican party organization's tasks arising out of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program; Statutes with the proposed amendments and the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 to 1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000; as well as elections to ruling bodies of the Turkmen Communist Party and of delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

A report was presented by Comrade Niyazov, first secretary of Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the congress is Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The congress is continuing its work.

Problems Discussed

LD180100 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report]

[Text] The 23d congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan opened in Ashkhabad today. From positions of principle and in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, the delegates are evaluating what has been achieved, exchanging opinions about the radical restructuring of the management of the economy which has begun, about the improvement of the aims and methods of organizational and political work, uncovering unused reserves for speeding up social and economic, and cultural development of the republic. A progress report was delivered by Comrade Niyazov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party. He noted that in the new conditions of management when people are resolutely disassociating themselves from methods of work which have become obsolete, it is essential to raise the vanguard role of the Communists and the level of party leadership. In the past 5-year plan period certain successes have been achieved in a number of branches of the economy. The volume of industrial production has increased as a whole, and the Energy Program has been being implemented successfully. New large gas deposits and capacities in the chemical and oil processing industries have come into use. But these successes could have been weightier had the restructuring

of forms and methods of party leadership in economic construction been carried out more intensively.

The tale of the experience of the Ashkhabad cotton combine, whose reconstruction made it possible to raise labor productivity by 42 percent, sounded eloquently at the congress. But as a whole the introduction of scientific and technical progress is being carried out in an unenthusiastic way in the republic, without the planning organs of the Academy of Science of the Turkmen SSR having the correct influence on it.

The delegates to the congress noted that over the 5-year plan period there had not been any noticeable changes in agriculture. There are serious shortcomings in trade, services and health. Those speaking at the congress severely criticized the tendency which has become rooted of petty patronage [melochnaya opeka] and the substitution of economic managers, and of the attempts by individual workers to solve new tasks with old methods. Instances of promotion of cadres for their personal devotion, or by reason of family or home ties have not been overcome. On such a soil grow flattery and careerism; servility and irresponsibility are to be seen. In discussing the tasks which the workers of Turkmenia have to solve in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the delegates stressed that the standard of party guidance of the economy and the competence of those entrusted with the management of various spheres of production and public life would be judged by the rates of progress and by real results.

The congress will continue its work tomorrow. [video shows shots of audience; long shot of Niyazov at rostrum, medium shot, with 12 people sitting on podium behind him and Zagladin in front row other long and medium shots; shots of other speakers intercut with pictures of audience]

Turkmen, Moscow Party Congresses

LD182053 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 18 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 23d congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan ended in Ashkhabad today. The delegates discussed a report on the Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development for the current 5-year period, and for the period up to the year 2000, and the tasks of the republican party organization. Discussing these matters, the delegates proposed specific measures to resolve them successfully and ways of further improving the methods and style of party leadership in all aspects of the life of the republic. Speakers expressed support for the peace initiative expounded in Comrade Gorbachev's statement. The congress elected the leading organs of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress.

A city party report and election conference ended in Kiev today. Attention was chiefly focussed on an analysis of the work done and the ways of enhancing the activity and vigor of party organizations. Comrade Shcherbitskiy spoke at the conference.

The 26th conference of the Moscow Oblast CPSU organization

ended in Moscow in the hall of Columns of the Trade Union House today. Comrades Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Kapitonov, and Nikonov took part in its work. The Conference emphasized that questions of raising labor productivity and output which corresponds with the best domestic and world standards should always be at the center of attention of party organizations. The forward development of the whole of the Moscow region's agro-industrial complex will be implemented in the 12th 5-Year Plan. It is essential to devote special attention to keeping grown produce in good condition, to its transportation, storage and processing, and to eliminating the lagging behind in the development of the material and technical base of the food and processing industries. Speakers at the conference laid particular stress on the fact that in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, raykoms and gorkoms must ensure that the capacity for action of every party organization is enhanced, must strive to strengthen links with the masses; attention must be concentrated on resolving fundamental problems of managing the national economy and key problems of the life and labor of people and of production collectives. [video shows long shot of platform with Nikonov, Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, Demichev and others visible]

Congress Concludes Work

LD182059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The work of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Congress, which was concluded today in Ashgabat was notable for its business-like attitude and principled nature. Its participants examined the tasks of the party organization in the republic, connected with the Draft Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR. In Turkmenistan in the next 5 years the volume of output will have to be increased by more than 20 percent. Gas extraction will increase. The production of cotton will reach 1.3 million tons. It is proposed that the Academy of Sciences and the republic's Gosplan draw up an integrated program of scientific and technical progress. The congress elected the leading bodies of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and delegates for the 27th CPSU Congress.

A plenum of the Central Committee of the republic Communist Party took place. Comrade Niyazov was elected first secretary of the Central Committee.

Moscow Oblast 26th Party Conference Held

Television Report

LD172055 Moscow Television Service in Russian

1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 26th conference of the Moscow Oblast organization of the CPSU opened in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions today. Taking part in its work are Comrades Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Yeltsin, Kapitonov, and Nikonov.

A progress report was delivered by Comrade Mesyats, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom. Communists and all the workers of the Moscow area have a particularly businesslike mood on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress, the rapporteur noted. This is caused by the documents of huge political significance, the draft of the new edition of the Program and party Statutes with the changes that are being suggested, the Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the country from 1986 to 1990 and for the period up to 2000, and the new peace initiatives of the Soviet State. In its practical activity, the oblast party organization has focussed its main efforts on raising the efficiency of social production and intensifying all branches of the national economy. The industry of the oblast fulfilled the 5-year plan ahead of time for the marketing of goods, labor productivity, and the production of the basic types of goods. The whole of the increment in production was obtained thanks to the growth of labor productivity. The workers of the agro-industrial complex have fulfilled the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period for the sale of grain, vegetables, eggs, cattle, and poultry to the state. At the present time there are no loss-making sovkhoses or kolkhoses in the Moscow area.

In analyzing the activity of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the rapporteur and speakers noted that the huge production potential of the capital's oblast is still not being used to its full extent. Large material and financial resources are not giving the return they should. Rates of industrial production are falling, and the coefficient of the shift working [smennost] of machinery and equipment is not increasing. The role of manual labor is still high, and there are quite a few instances of the nonrational use of raw material, metal, fuel, and electrical energy. The enterprises of the textile and light industry are working particularly unsteadily. There are also serious shortcomings in the work of agricultural enterprises. The yield of grain crops and potatoes is still growing slowly, as is the productivity of the dairy herds. The growth in wages is running ahead of the growth in labor productivity. Speaking of shortcomings, those taking part in the conference sketched out ways of removing them as soon as possible. The conference is continuing its work. [video shows podium, with Nikonov, Yeltsin, Kuznetsov, Vorotnikov, Mesyats, Solomentsev, Demichev, Kapitonov, cutting to shots of audience intercut with pictures of other speakers at rostrum]

Mesyats Elected First Secretary

LD191812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The 26th Conference of the Moscow Oblast organization of the CPSU ended its work today. The participants in the conference, notes a decision which was adopted, consider one of the oblast party organization's most important tasks to be the further intensification of organizational, ideological, and political-educational work, which aims to implement the decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that attention should be focused on solving fundamental problems of managing the national economy and the key questions of the people's life and the work and of production collectives. At a plenum of the Moscow Obkom, Comrade Mesyats was elected first secretary of the Moscow Obkom.

Commissions Consider Participation in 'Peace Year'

Ligachev, Ponomarev Speak

**LD202317 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 20 Jan 86**

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Foreign Relations Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held a joint meeting in the Kremlin today to consider the question of the USSR's participation in observing the International Year of Peace.

Taking part in the session were Comrades Ligachev, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, and Zimyanin. Comrade Ligachev conducted the session. The International Year of Peace, he said, began with a major, epoch-making event — a statement on disarmament issues by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet Union set forth a number of large-scale initiatives whose implementation would help mankind enter the 21st century amid peace, trust and cooperation, without nuclear and chemical weapons.

Initial world reaction to that statement testifies to the enthusiasm generated by our initiative in wide circles of peace-loving forces. The U.S. Administration acknowledges the importance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. But the main thing now is for the acknowledgement of this fact to be followed up with practical actions to strengthen trust and international security. For it is clear to every sober-minded person that the Soviet Union cannot show unilateral restraint forever, including in the issue of halting all nuclear blasts, a moratorium on which has been extended till March 31, 1986.

The peace-loving foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, Comrade Ligachev stressed, is an organic, inviolable unity. The working people of our country understand well that in doing everything through their toil to strengthen the country's economic might, they are at the same time strengthening the international position of the Soviet Union. In our country the start of the International Year of Peace has coincided with a big growth in labor activity and in moral-political upsurge provoked by preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The party is going to its congress with the Leninist program of further advancement to communism, of struggle for peace and international security. Our aim, Comrade Ligachev said in conclusion, is to give all-round support and assistance to the holding of the International Year of Peace, to make it a year of important decisions for the benefit of peace and international security.

A report on the USSR's participation in the International Year of Peace was made by Deputy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

Speaking in the debates were Deputies Zhukov, Velikhov, Tereshkova, and others.

In conclusion, Comrade Ponomarev spoke at the session. He

stressed that favorable opportunities are not opening up to turn the International Year of Peace into a great year of changes to better international relations.

The participants in the session adopted a statement by the commissions for international affairs of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of the International Year of Peace. The text of the statement is published in the press.

'Text' of Statement

LD202117 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 20 Jan 86

"Statement of Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet"

[Text] Moscow, January 20 TASS — Follows a full text of the statement of the commissions for foreign affairs of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

"The commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics welcome the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to proclaim the year 1986 an international year of peace and express support for its main aims and programmes.

The world community of states has adopted an important decision meeting the vital interests of peoples. It expresses serious concern with the alarming state of affairs in the world when humanity is faced with the decisive choice between survival and annihilation in nuclear war.

Is it possible to reverse the present dangerous development of world events, to arrest the sliding to nuclear catastrophe? We say firmly: Yes, it is. The summit dialogue that was started has shown the possibility of reaching arrangements if the readiness to act in accordance with the joint Soviet-U.S. statement adopted in Geneva is manifested by both sides. The Soviet Union is vigorously striving for this. The times demand a consistent and steady implementation of the "Geneva spirit" in concrete deeds.

The Soviet Union advanced on January 15 this year the programme of major steps aimed at complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, of other kinds of mass destruction weapons, at the ending of nuclear tests. This programme of historic importance set out in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev indicates to the whole world that the Soviet Union is determined to do everything possible to avert nuclear war and save civilisation.

For the first time mankind is proposed a feasible plan of stage-by-stage elimination, within a short historic period, within the next 15 years, of the most destructive weapons creating mortal danger to the very life on earth.

This is precisely why the USSR Supreme Soviet in its address to the United States Congress came out resolutely in support of these cardinal and effective measures that would place a firm barrier to the arms race in space and on earth.

The commissions for foreign affairs of the USSR Supreme Soviet, being deeply aware of the role and responsibility of parliaments in opposing the course at military confrontation, in ensuring durable peace on earth, express the readiness to intensify interparliamentary contacts in these purposes. Political parties and municipal bodies, trade unions and religious organizations, workers in science and culture, women and youth, various trends of the anti-war, anti-nuclear movement also contribute to the cause of peace and dialogue.

It is important that beginning from this year, the year of peace, every subsequent year before the end of the century should become a milestone on the road to complete elimination of nuclear threat. It can and must be achieved that already in the 20th century, humanity should be using nuclear energy in peaceful purposes only.

The implementation of nuclear disarmament everywhere, will, naturally, become possible only provided the creation, testing and deployment of space-strike arms is banned.

We attach special significance to the fact that this year should be marked by the achievement of weighty arrangements on the prevention of an arms race in space.

Space must serve the cause of peace and progress of entire humanity. Such is the will of 150 states, United Nations members, confirmed by the resolution of the General Assembly adopted by their representatives. Such is the will of all peoples on earth.

We can and must press by joint efforts so that the International Year of Peace should go down in the history of humanity as the year of the ending of the arms race and the beginning of drastic arms reductions. By its concrete proposals, and moreover, by its unilateral actions, the Soviet Union has shown that this aim is quite feasible.

The USSR and the USA are called upon to set the beginning to the implementation of the programme of complete elimination of nuclear arms. And their being joined by the other nuclear powers at the second stage would make it possible to rid the globe of nuclear arms by the year 2000 and to make their revival impossible.

As a practical step in the context of the programme for nuclear disarmament the Soviet Union announced the extension till March 31, 1986, of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions introduced on the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima, August 6 last year. The Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium gives the United States one more chance to take the road of realism and responsibility.

Nuclear weapon tests must be stopped and then prohibited everywhere — such is the demand of times, the demand of peoples of the whole world. Such is the will of the world community of states that has been manifested convincingly in the United Nations decisions.

The Soviet Union proposes that before the end of the century the world should be rid, alongside nuclear arms, also of other mass

destruction weapons, chemical weapons. The talks to adopt an international convention to this effect can and must be concluded shortly, be concluded in a businesslike way, without delays.

Alongside ridding humanity of mass annihilation weapons, the complex of the new Soviet initiative envisages also the restriction of so-called conventional armaments that have at times only slightly less destructive capacity. We suggest to intensify the efforts for the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces for consolidation of confidence-building measures that are adopted at the Vienna talks related to Central Europe and at the Stockholm conference in the framework of the European process.

In order to start a practical advance to a world without arms — without nuclear, chemical weapons, and ultimately, all other weapons, a fresh momentum should be imparted to all links of the mechanism of arms limitation and reduction. First of all, it is certainly necessary to ensure the progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva toward achieving their objective endorsed at the summit level — the termination of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space. An added importance is imparted to these talks whose new round opened on January 16, by the fact that the solution of the tasks of the first stage of nuclear disarmament is linked precisely with these talks.

And, finally, it is important to extinguish regional conflicts that are fraught with the most dangerous threat of turning into a universal war. The path to this goal is known. It is the renunciation of interference in internal affairs of states and of the policy of state terrorism, resolution of conflicts by political means, through talks.

Those who refuse to take concrete measures aimed at ensuring peaceful life for entire humanity, who unleash new military ventures and step up the arms race, are defying the United Nations decision on the holding of the International Year of Peace, assume a grave responsibility to humanity.

A new meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the USA is expected in the International Year of Peace. Peoples have a right to hope that the resumed political dialogue of the two biggest powers of the world will not be clouded by relapses to the cold war, by new actions of state terrorism, and will bring important practical solutions connected with the termination of the arms race and consolidation of peace. To promote the achievement of this aim is the primary duty of parliaments, of the public of all states.

In the Soviet Union, the present year coincides with the beginning of the new stage of the implementation of the Leninist foreign policy, of the constructive plans of the country's development uniquely innovative and unprecedented for their scope. These are peaceful plans. The Soviet people are aware that their labour achievements, just as the successes of all socialist countries mean a real contribution to the consolidation of peace and security of peoples. They regard work for the sake of peace to be their duty, a matter of honour and conscience.

The commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet express the hope that all governments, parliaments and peoples will redouble in the current year their efforts for a decisive turn for the better in

international affairs. May the International Year of Peace open to humanity the road to peaceful future for all times.

Council of Ministers Forms Management Commission
LD202357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
 1600 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has formed a commission to further improve management, planning, and the economic mechanism. It has been formed for the preparation and the practical implementation of measures for an integrated development of a system of administration [upravleniye] and management [khozvaystvovaniye] and of measures for ensuring organic unity and effective interaction of planning, economic levers and incentives, and organized structures of management.

Lemayev Named Minister of Petroleum Refining

WA171642 [Editorial Report] Moscow *VEDOMOSTI VER-KHOVNOGO SOVETA* in Russian on 23 October 1985 publishes on page 684 a brief announcement, dated 18 October 1985, naming N.V. Lemayev as USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. He succeeds V.S. Fedorov, who was relieved of his duties in connection with his retirement.

State, Party Leaders Mourn Valerian Zorin
LD171344 Moscow Television Service in Russian
 1130 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 17 January, members of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and representatives of the public in the capital accompanied Valerian Aleksandrovich Zorin, Soviet diplomat and ambassador-at-large at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, member of the CPSU Central Committee since 1924, on his last journey. In the guard of honor were Comrades Gromyko, Kuznetsov, and Zimyanin; Comrade Chervonenko, head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee; deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR; and responsible officials from a number of ministries and departments. At Novodevichiy Cemetery, where Valerian Aleksandrovich Zorin was buried, a mourning meeting was held.

Conference on Specialized Higher Education Held

Conference Participants Noted
LD180504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
 0204 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee a conference was held of the secretaries of the party central committees and the ministers of higher and secondary specialized education of the union republics, on questions of perfecting higher and secondary specialized education in the light of the decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee opened the conference with an introductory speech.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Medvedev, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Yagodin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Shcherbakov, USSR minister of education; Burenkov, USSR minister of health; Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

Ligachev Speech Cited

LD172328 Moscow Television Service in Russian
 1800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee a conference of Communist Party Central Committee secretaries and ministers of higher and secondary special education of the union republics has been held on issues relating to improving higher and secondary special education in the light of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of April 1985.

Comrade Ligachev opened the conference with an introductory speech. It was stressed that higher and secondary special education must play an every-growing role as a factor of long-term and strategic influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the perfection of social relations. It is imminently necessary to restructure higher and secondary special education. This restructuring must embrace all aspects of the life of higher and secondary special schools from the point of view of the complex and responsible tasks set by the party for the short and long terms. It was noted that the restructuring of higher and secondary special schools, the raising of the efficiency of the retraining system, the raising of specialists' qualifications and the improvement of their utilization, and the stepping-up of the integration of higher educational establishments, science and production, must to be regarded as an urgent task in our social development.

Comrades Aliyev and Zimyanin participated in the work of the conference.

Leadership Congratulates Vorotnikov on Birthday
LD191633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
 1600 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have warmly congratulated Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and RSFSR Council of Ministers chairman, on his 60th birthday and wished him good health, long life, and further fruitful work for the Soviet people's benefit and in the cause of communism's triumph in our country.

By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Vorotnikov has been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor with presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal for his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State and in connection with his birthday.

Accident on Trans-Siberian Railroad Reported

PM171155 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian on 17 January in the Morning Edition publishes on page 6 a 2,100-word Chita-Moscow report by special correspondent V. Shcherban under the rubric "Extraordinary Situation" and the heading "When the Trans-Siberian Railroad Stopped." The report states that as a result of an accident on an unspecified date "the Trans-Siberian Railroad link was broken for the first time in 15 years": "A derailment occurred in Chita Oblast. The 'tail end' of the derailed train crashed into and destroyed a bridge. Nine cars were derailed. A powerful fire broke out." Shcherban goes on to explain that the accident happened in the evening between Ulyakan and Uryum at the bridge across the little river Undurga and that the train involved "was a heavy one — 53 cars plus 4 petroleum tankers."

The report then describes how trains were brought to a halt on the line and the efforts to restore the track, using a temporary bridge. He quotes V. Terekhov, chief of the Zilovo Station repair train: "In 40 years of work, I have taken part in eliminating the consequences of many accidents. But this is the first time I have been in such a mess. We tried to dismantle the obstructions. But it was impossible to get near them; everything was burning hot. The temperature in the fire zone had reached over 1,000 degrees!"

Shcherban concludes by reporting how the investigation eventually established that the train had been derailed by a wooden beam which had fallen from the improperly attached freight in one of the cars and he warns:

"But here is what puts me on my guard: I heard it said that this extraordinary occurrence was an accident. Is that the case? Recently over 200 cars on which the freight was poorly attached have been discovered on the Transbaykal Railroad.

"Each of them could have caused an accident..."

Dolgikh Tours Kemerovo Oblast, West Siberia

PM171101 Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian
17 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Tass report: "Stay in Kemerovo Oblast"]

[Text] V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Kemerovo Oblast 13-16 January.

During his visit to the West Siberian and Kuznetsk metallurgical combines talks took place with leaders, specialists, and workers which touched on questions of introducing new equipment, improving the quality of output, saving resources, and precisely

observing contract commitments. There was a discussion of problems of modernizing the Kuznetsk metallurgical combine.

At the Novokuznetsk CPSU Gorkom there was an examination of the progress in implementing environmental conservation measures and attention was drawn to the need to step up the work of party, soviet, and economic organs in this direction.

V.I. Dolgikh visited the "Sibirginskiy" and "Imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabrya" open cast mines. Questions of the development of the oblast's coal industry and measures to successfully implement this year's plan targets were examined at a conference with leaders and party organization secretaries of the oblast's coal enterprises and construction sites. The Kuzbass miners have recently been failing to cope with fuel extraction plans. In this connection it was stressed that the lag in preparing the working face and in carrying out stripping work must be overcome more rapidly, more effective use must be made of equipment, and leading cadres' responsibility must be enhanced. There was a meeting with the leaders of the leading mining teams.

A conference at the party obkom discussed tasks to ensure the fulfillment of the 1986 plan and the development prospects for leading sectors of industry, energy, transport, and capital construction in the Kuzbass.

It was noted that the insufficient attention of the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, including the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the unsatisfactory work of the oblast's construction organizations have led to the point where the large capital investments allocated to the oblast are not being fully assimilated and a lag has been allowed in commissioning fixed capital. Specific measures were elaborated to improve construction efficiency and quality and to train and retain cadres.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary familiarized himself with housing construction, visited newly constructed regions, and displayed interest in the state of cultural and consumer services for the population. At the party obkom there was an examination of the course of the fulfillment of the decisions taken on the acceleration of housing, municipal, and socio-consumer construction in the Kuzbass and additional measures were outlined to step up this work.

There was a meeting with the oblast party aktiv.

N.S. Yermakov, first secretary of the Kemerovo CPSU Obkom, and V.N. Poletskov, chairman of the oblispolkom, were with V.I. Dolgikh.

Kiev City Party Conference Opens 17 January

LD172329 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A city party conference opened in Kiev today. Over the past 5-year period more than 6 million square meters of housing has been built in the Ukrainian capital. At the same time, six

metro stations have opened in the city and transportation services have improved. From household equipment to high-speed aircraft, robot-technical systems and complexes, multi-program machine tools, instruments and much more — such is the range of goods produced by Kiev. Kiev is a city of academic science: there are more than 400 scientific research institutes and design and technological offices there.

The city party conference in Kiev is devoted to today's problems of today. From a principled party position in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, the delegates are evaluating what has been achieved and exchanging opinions on ways of further improving the city's economy and its further social and economic development. The delegates' pointed speeches are full of constructive and businesslike proposals.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy spoke at the conference.

Scherbitskiy Address

LD211024 Kiev in English to North America
0030 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Report on speech by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Kiev "city party organization" report-back and election conference]

[Text] The report-back and election conference of the Kiev city party organization ended its work today in Kiev. We now bring you the highlights of the speech made at the conference by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the CP of Ukraine Central Committee.

The head of the Ukrainian party organization pointed out that a peculiar feature of the report-back and election campaign is businesslike, critical, and demanding approach to the evaluation of everything done, the approach which is characteristic of the current stage of the party's activities.

The most significant event for our society during the current year will be the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Our country, including our republic, are approaching this significant event with notable achievements. The economic might of our country has strengthened, and the material and spiritual life of Soviet people became richer. In all these achievements there is a contribution made by Kievites who did a great deal for upgrading the efficiency of social production, improving the well-being of our people. However, there are no reasons for complete satisfaction.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy dwelt on certain existing problems and unsolved tasks. He noted that the production, scientific, and cultural potential of Kiev is one of the largest in the country. However, the existing resources are not fully realized. The Kiev trademark is well known not only in our country, but abroad as well. This first and foremost concerns such branches as lathe and instrument making, ship building, and others. At present, it is necessary to significantly improve the quality of all goods, to begin the output of new types of products, and improve the qualitative characteristics of materials, machines, equipment,

and consumer goods.

The speaker called for intensification of economy on the basis of speeding up scientific and technological progress as one of the most important tasks facing the party organizations. He pointed to the great role of science in solving issues of automation and mechanization of production and, on this basis, improving working conditions. In the current 5-year period alone, the specific weight of manual labor must decrease by 1.5 times.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy went on to say that our plans, as before, are of absolutely clear-cut peaceful and creative nature. The consistent foreign policy of our party and state lies in removing the threat of thermonuclear war and strengthening international security. It has been reflected in the draft pre-congress documents.

As is known, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Soviet CP, came out with an extremely important statement on issues of disarmament. This is an extensive and concrete program proposed for the first time for a stage-by-stage and complete and general liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 on condition of banning the creation, testing, and deployment of space strike weapons. The outlined proposals, said Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, are supported by all Soviet people, our allies, and friends. And judging by the first reactions, they will find wide response throughout the entire world.

The value of everything being done today is very high, said the speaker in conclusion. The current 5-year period must become a turning point in speeding up the social and economic development of the country. Ways for realizing these tasks will be drawn up by the 27th Congress of the CPSU due to be held at the end of February.

Film Director's Family Given Exit Visas

AU181517 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 18 (AFP) — The son and mother-in-law of Soviet film maker Andrey Tarkovskiy, who has been in the West since 1983, have been given visas to leave the Soviet Union, diplomatic sources said here today. (Mr. Tarkovskiy is to meet his son Andreyk 15, and mother-in-law, Anna Egorkina, 85, in Paris tomorrow, Irena Elkonin-Johansson, a Soviet refugee representative in Sweden said in Stockholm.)

Mr. Tarkovskiy, 53, decided to stay in the West a year after going to Italy to make a film, *Nostalgia*. He has been fighting since then for permission for his son and mother-in-law to join him. Sources here said they intended to settle in France. The director's two other children, a son, aged 23, and daughter, aged 25, apparently do not want to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Tarkovskiy has made only six films in nearly 20 years because of problems with the Soviet authorities. His latest movie *Sacrifice* is being filmed in Sweden.

Procurator-General Explains Role of Procuracy*LD172305 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS — "The further development of socialist democracy directed at expanding the rights and liberties of Soviet citizens occupies an important place in the draft new edition of the CPSU Programme," The USSR's Procurator-General Aleksandr Rekunkov has stressed in an interview with a TASS correspondent. He gave the interview in connection with the submission for nationwide discussion of the party document to be tabled for approval at the 27th CPSU Congress. The congress opens in the Soviet capital on February 25.

The concept "protection of the honour and dignity of citizens", mentioned in the draft new edition of the party programme, has a special meaning for Soviet procuratorate workers, Rekunkov pointed out. "Their activity constitutes one of the juridical guarantees of the real exercise of the rights of Soviet citizens. In most Western countries, the procuratorate's main functions are those of legal prosecution and maintenance of charges in court, while the procuratorate system in the USSR centres its attention on questions of protecting the labour, housing and pension rights of citizens."

Procurators take part, as a rule, in all court examinations of civil suits on reinstatement, eviction, and so on. Rekunkov said that procurators instituted several hundred lawsuits last year against managers of industrial enterprises and institutions on exacting from them money paid for enforced idleness to unlawfully dismissed workers.

The procuratorate attaches special significance to supervision over the strictest observance of legislation on the work of women and teenagers, on benefits for veterans of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945), labour veterans, protection on citizens's rights in courts.

People guilty of violating law when conducting arrests and instituting legal proceedings are brought to account, the procurator-general stressed.

The tasks of protecting the honour and dignity of citizens, endorsed in the draft new edition of the CPSU Programme, fully correspond to Soviet legislation, Rekunkov pointed out. Soviet laws provide for punishment for the propaganda of war and violence in all its forms and manifestations, profession of national and racial supremacy, discrimination in spheres of state, public or labour activity.

Rekunkov stressed the absurdity of the allegations, current in the West, that people in the USSR "are prosecuted for their convictions."

"No one is punished in the USSR for views and convictions," he stressed. "Only law violators are brought to trial, as envisaged by Article 19 of the pact on civil and political rights approved by the U.N. General Assembly." Rekunkov recalled that this article stresses the legality of sanctions aimed to protect state security, public order, health or morality of the population."

Yeltsin Attends Discussion of Precongress Documents*LD181355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The pre-congress CPSU documents are being discussed with deep interest in the party organizations and work collectives of the capital. Large-scale analytical work, required to map out the path for accelerating the movement forward, is being carried out. The urgency with which the Moscow collectives are to solve economic and social tasks and perfect the style of the party and economic activity, was discussed with leaders and specialist workers during the visit to a number of rayons of the town from 11 to 17 January by Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet To Convene 14 Feb*LD171530 Kishinev Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR has adopted a decision to convene the 3d Session of the 11th Convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic on 14 February 1986, in the city of Kishinev.

Andizhan Oblast Party Conference Held 3 Jan**Conference Opens***GF191710 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 4 Jan 86*

[Text] The Andizhan Oblast party conference began yesterday. Comrade Arikdzhonov, first secretary of the Andizhan Oblast Party Committee, read the accounting report. Also participating in the convocation are Comrades Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Gramov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; and (?Vorov), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference will continue its work today.

Elects Arikdzhonov 1st Secretary*GF191712 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 5 Jan 86*

[Text](?The Andizhan Oblast party conference has concluded its work). [passage indistinct]

The report read by Comrade Khasanov, chairman of the Andizhan Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, on the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and social development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the year 2000, and the addresses made by the delegates attending the conference, stressed that the oblast's production potential had not been fully

used because of inadequate control and guidance on the part of many party organs. Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the convocation.

The meeting elected the new staff of the oblast party committee and the oblast party committee Auditing Commission. It also elected the delegates who will attend the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

Comrades Gramov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, and (?Vorovkin), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the conference.

The Andizhan Oblast Party Committee held an organizational plenum the same day. Comrade Arikdzhanov was elected as first secretary of the Andizhan Oblast Party Committee, Comrade (?Simuvhev) as the second secretary and Comrades Mukhitdinov, Nabiyeu, and Umarchodzhaev as secretaries.

Consumer Services Discussed at Supreme Soviet
LD172323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] A joint session of the Commissions for Consumer Goods and Services for the Population of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held today. They discussed the question of the work of the soviets of peoples deputies in Grodno Oblast, Belorussia, to improve and develop the sphere of services to the population. Reports and speeches by deputies noted that the soviets of peoples' deputies of Grodno Oblast, under the guidance of the party organization, are carrying out single-minded work to improve and develop the sphere of services and to raise the level of service to the population. At the same time, it was noted at the session, the work done in the oblast does not fully come up to the demands of the plenums of the CPSU central Committee. There has been no radical shift in improving the quality of services, in meeting deadlines for carrying out mandates, or in raising the standard of service. The development of everyday services directly at places of work is going slowly. The commissions adopted a number of recommendations on the issues discussed, aimed at eliminating shortcomings in the sphere of everyday services and at raising them to a qualitatively new level.

Correction: Changes in Ukraine's Obkoms

This correction pertains to the article "Obkoms Organizational Plenums Changes Reported" which was published in the 15 January 86 Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplement on pages R4-R5

Kiev *PRAVDA UKRAINY* in Russian on 12 January carries on page 1 a 900-word RATAU report on oblast party conferences held in the Ukraine 10-11 January, including the list of newly elected obkom secretaries. Since the list is identical with that published in the *DAILY REPORT*, the following corrections can be made on page R 5:

First paragraph, lines 2 and 3 should read: "...secretary—Zverev; secretaries—Bakumenko, Kasyanov, Mikhaylov, Romanenko." (correcting name "Bakumenko");

Paragraph four, line two to paragraph five line one should read: "...secretaries — Bondarenko, Makukhin, Petrusenko.

Ternopol Obkom: first..." (correcting name "Petrusenko");

Paragraph six, line two to paragraph seven line one should read: "... secretaries — Ivashko, Kallantay, Skidan.

Kherson Obkom: First..." (correcting name "Skidan");

Paragraph seven, line two to paragraph eight line one should read: "...secretary — Melnikov; secretaries — Mayda, Prozorova, Strelchenko.

Chernigov Obkom: First..." (correcting names "Nayda", "Strelchenko");

Paragraph seven lines two and three should read: "...secretary — Ageyenko; secretaries — Lisovenko, Polovets, Kharchenko." (correcting name Lisovenko");

Shortcomings in Land Reclamation Goals Criticized

*LD151910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 15 Jan 86*

[Text] The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has examined the results of last year's work and the tasks for this year. Attention was chiefly devoted to analyzing the causes for the nonfulfillment of plans for bringing into use irrigated and drained land, for the irrigation of pasture, and other important work. Reports have been received from the managers of the collectives which are lagging behind more than all others, that is, Amurvodstroy, Glavkubanrissstroy And Glavrissovkhozhstroy. Technical equipment is often allowed to stand idle at these collectives. Machines and building materials are sometimes diverted to sites which are not connected with improving kolkhoz and sovkhoz land. Shift working, collective contracting, and other efficient forms of work organization and payment for work are being introduced for form's sake only. In many collectives work is being carried out in an uneven manner. For example, one-sixth of all irrigation areas included in the total annual plan were put into operation only in December. Such rush work causes bad quality work and low return on the improved lands. The leaders of the Moldavian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have received especially severe criticism. The reason for this is the fact that they project unreasonably high targets for bringing irrigated areas into use. These plans are not realistic because the material and technical construction base for their fulfillment has not been formed in Moldavia. Consequently, in 1985 the plan for irrigated land has been fulfilled only by 37 percent. The collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has devoted great attention to questions of increasing the return on irrigated and drained lands. It has been noted that an increase in the yields of grain, fodder, and other crops on improved lands is happening only slowly; often, even areas allotted to growing programmed harvests [programmirovanny urozhay] are providing little return. The reason for this is because insufficiently trained people often work on such areas and not all the requirements of trained people often work on such areas and not all the requirements of intensive technologies are adhered to. Contracts between land improvement organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not always fully effective because they are sometimes only drawn up in a formal manner. The task has been set to achieve rhythmic work of land improvers in all union republics in the first year of the new 5-year plan period and to do everything not only to fulfill plans but also to create good foundations for successful work during the next year.

Agricultural Machine Production Problems Noted

*LD172159 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 16 Jan 86*

[Text] Tasks for a radical improvement in the technical standard and quality of machinery for kolkhozes and sovkhozes were discussed today at a joint session of the Collegium of the Ministry of Machine-Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and the Central Committee of the industry's trade union. It was noted that last year the plan for the basic indices was mainly fulfilled. The output of machinery for agriculture rose by 12 percent. New machines were built and old ones modernized,

covering 46 types. Serial production of tens of more modern units was adopted. Meanwhile, the production of many obsolete ones was halted. However, certain enterprises are not coping with plans, among them the Lyubertsy Ukhtomskiy works, the Aktyubinsk, Orel, Pyatigorsk enterprises, and some others. Because of this, there has been a shortfall of thousands of reapers, stack-movers, and other pieces of equipment in supplies to kolkhozes and sovkhozes for production and preparation of fodder. The production of some obsolete machines and equipment continues. Contractual obligations for joint supplies were not fulfilled by 43 associations and works. The collegium concentrated chief attention on an analysis of the reasons for the shortcomings and the search for reserves for improvement of work. Measures were set out for improving the quality of output, reducing the consumption of metals and energy. Designers have been faced with big tasks in connection with this. Special attention was devoted to fuller utilization of production capacities and raising the machinery usage on shift [smennost oborudovaniya]. It was decided to carry out job evaluation and rationalization more efficiently, and to speed up the introduction of brigade organization and payment for work and financial autonomy. The expanded Collegium of the Ministry of Machine-Building for Animal Husbandry and the Presidium of the industry trade union Central Committee approved the pledges of work collectives for the new year.

Agriculture Machine Enterprises Cause Backlog

*LD180003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] The All-Union Operational Headquarters for Material and Technical Backup for Agriculture is continuing its work at the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply today. Questions relating to the delivery of machines, equipment and also spare parts for livestock farms and complexes, as well as preparations for the spring sowing campaign, are being discussed. An analysis has shown that individual enterprises continue failing to meet plans and pledges regarding kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Kurgan, Aktyubinsk, Sol-Iletsk and some other works of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are holding up the delivery of spare parts which are in short supply for the equipment at livestock farms and fodder preparation machinery. The Lyubertsy Ukhtomskiy works has run up a delivery backlog of 6,800 mowing machines. The Michurinsk vehicle unit works and the Kostroma motor components works have failed to deliver a substantial number of components in short supply for the K-700 tractors and MAZ and KRAZ vehicles. Among the debtors are the Gorkiy, Urals and Kurgan vehicle works, as well as the Avtodel production association. Certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are holding up the supply of equipment and spares. Agriculture lacks timber, cement and trade equipment. At the same time, it was noted at the session of the All-Union Operational Headquarters that at Kamysh and the Syzran, Krasnoyarsk and certain other works of the agro-industrial complex quite a large amount of ready output for kolkhozes and sovkhozes has accumulated.

Central Committee Creates Scientific Complexes
LD201536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made a decision on creating interindustrial [mezh otraslevyye] scientific and technical complexes and measures to ensure their activities. The decision deems it necessary to create such complexes in accordance with the lines of scientific and technical progress. They should be oriented toward conducting the whole cycle of work on creating and assimilating production of highly-efficient types of machinery, technology, and a new generation of materials. These complexes will consist of scientific and technical institutions, design and technological organizations, and experimental enterprises. It has also been deemed expedient to create engineering centers in accordance with the experience of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, including their incorporation into the interindustrial scientific and technical complexes if necessary.

'Cosmos-1726' Satellite Launched 17 Jan
LD171520 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT
17 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS — The U.S.S.R. today launched the artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1726", next in the series, designated for continued space exploration. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution — 97.7 minutes;

Maximum distance from the earth's surface — 676 kilometres;

Minimum distance from the earth's surface — 649 kilometres;

Inclination of the orbit — 82.5 degrees;

The satellite's on-board equipment operates normally.

'Raduga' Communications Satellite Launched 17 Jan
LD201025 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0947 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan (TASS) — The launch of a regular "Raduga" communications satellite with on board relay [retranslyatsionnaya] apparatus for providing telephone and radio telegraph communications and the transmission of television programs was carried out in the Soviet Union on 17 January 1986.

The "Raduga" satellite was placed in stationary orbit with the initial parameters:

— Distance from the earth's surface — 36,578 km;

— Period of revolution round the earth — 24 hours 36 minutes;

— Inclination of orbit — 1.2 degrees.

The apparatus installed aboard the satellite is functioning normally. A command and measuring complex [komandnoizmeritelnyy kompleks] is controlling the satellite. Operation of the communications and television apparatus on the satellite will be carried out in accordance with the planned program.

Signals Received From 'Vega-1,' 'Vega-2'
LD181153 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 18 TASS — The Soviet long-range outer space communication centre has received a radiosignal from the Soviet interplanetary stations "Vega-1" and "Vega-2" from the depths of the universe, a distance of roughly 180 million kilometres. The centre has completed today its latest communication session with the craft flying towards Halley's comet. The results of the communication session were gratifying both for the experts following the accuracy of the flight trajectory and scientists, who prepared the research programme. Both craft are flying along a trajectory guaranteeing their passage of the nucleus of the comet at a distance of nearly 10,000 kilometres.

Earthquake in Lower Reaches of Amur Registered
LD182010 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Nikolayevsk-na-Amure, January 18 TASS — An earth tremor was registered today at 14.56 (local time) in the lower reaches of the Amur (the Soviet Far East). Under the preliminary data of Niloayevskaya-na-Amure seismic station, the magnitude at the epicentre, 20-25 kilometres from Anninskiye Vody hydropathic establishment, was 4-5 points. There was no destruction and loss of life.

Briefs

Latvia-Khabarovsk Computer Link — A permanent link was today established between the computers of the Institute of Electronics and Computing Equipment of the Latvian Academy of Sciences and a scientific establishment in Khabarovsk. The experimental computer network set up by the USSR and republic Academies of Sciences now connects 50 computers in different parts of the country. These machines can contact each other by telephone and carry on a dialogue. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 Jan 86 LD]

Military Exercises in Baltic 10-17 Feb Announced*LD171719 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 17 Jan 86*

[Text] Moscow, January 17 TASS — Staff, troop and navy exercises are to be held in the Baltic coast area, in the territory of Belorussia, in the area of Kaliningrad, Baranovichi, Polotsk, Riga and in the southern part of the Baltic Sea over the period from February 10 to 17.

The exercises will be held to perfect the training standards of staffs, the combat training standards of the troops and control of the troops and the navy.

Formations and units of various services and arms with a total strength of nearly 50 thousand men will take part in the exercises.

Kurkotkin Attends Railroad Troops Conference*PM171240 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 86 Second Edition p 2*

[Colonel L. Nechayuk report: "Improving Labor Returns"]

[Text] A party conference of railroad troops has been held. The reports by Colonel General M.K. Makartsev, chief of Railroad Troops; Lieutenant General A.F. Stolyarov, member of the Railroad Troops Military Council and chief of the Railroad Troops Political Directorate; and Colonel N.V. Shumov, secretary of the Railroad Troops Political Directorate Party Commission, and speeches by delegates noted that commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations are not yet fully utilizing the reserves for improving service and production activity and resolutely enhancing cadres' work style.

The conference was addressed by V.A. Brezhnev, minister of transport construction; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services; G.Kh. Savchenko, deputy minister of railways; and Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

I.P. Potapov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, took part in the conference's work.

Sokolov Attends Conference of Troops in GDR*LD190942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Excerpt] As you know, comrades, the party conference of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany took place recently. Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, CPSU CC Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister, participated in its work.

MD Missile Troops and Artillery Chief Noted

PM161122 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 15 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Commander's Ethics" by Colonel General V. Lobov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District and a 27th CPSU Congress delegate. The article is carried under the rubric "Time and Style of Work" and identifies Major General V. Yermolenko as "commander of the district's Missile Troops and Artillery."

Military VUZ Staff Meets in Kalinin*PM161409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 2*

[Major S. Kravchenko report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] A meeting of leading personnel of Suvorov military schools [schools combining military and general education] was held in Kalinin to discuss the results of work in reorganizing the training and education of Suvorov cadets in the light of the reform of general and vocational education and the demands of the USSR Defense Ministry concerning the training of officer cadres. A report was delivered by Lieutenant General S. Varichenko, Ground Forces deputy commander in chief and chief of Ground Forces Military Educational Institutions. With a view to exchanging experience, practical studies were held. The participants in the meeting were addressed by Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

Volkogonov Comments on Strategic Parity*LD182158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Jan 86*

[Commentary by Lieutenant General Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov: "A Guarantee of Peace"]

[Text] We will devote our talk today to military-strategic parity, sometimes called balance, between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. As never before the destinies of the preservation of peace have proved to be closely linked with the possibilities which the Soviet Union and its allies have at their disposal for their defense. The greatest guarantees of security in the face of the militarist challenge now lie in the ability of socialism to maintain military-strategic parity. In the draft new revised edition of our party's program, its establishment is evaluated as a historic achievement of socialism. The equality in strategic forces has strengthened the position of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries and has upset the hopes of the aggressive circles of imperialism for a victory in a nuclear war.

Preserving this balance is a substantial guarantee for safeguarding peace and international security, the party document stresses. Defense of socialism proceeds from a most important political premise: maintaining the Armed Forces at a level which rules out the strategic superiority of imperialism. Otherwise, this would be tantamount to encouraging the aggressor,

who in the past few years alone has drawn up many scenarios for achieving, as he puts it, a decisive military victory. In the opinion of the planners from the Pentagon bunkers, the model of war which continues to be the most advantageous to them is that which is limited to the territory of West Europe and the Soviet Union, leaving the United States basically untouched. And this, in the view of the U.S. military department, can be achieved when the United States' nuclear missile forces in Europe are such that a considerable part of the Soviet Union's containment potential can be directed against them.

But today this already seems to little for them. As is known, the hawks in Washington are connecting special hopes with the so-called SDI whose essence boils down to creating such a space strike system as will ensure the possibility of inflicting a first strike on the enemy and, to all intents and purposes, of not permitting a counterstrike or at least sharply reducing the power of such a counterstrike. The war hawks in no way wish to understand that in the end we shall not permit their unilateral advantages either on earth or in space.

Pursuit of the unrealizable dream of military superiority, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his statement on a program for the elimination of nuclear weapons on the planet, is a fruitless and dangerous policy. If only they understood this immutable truth, our country's historic constructive proposals for a mutual reduction of the level of the strategic balance in stages right up to the elimination of nuclear weapons, could become the basis for cardinal changes for the better on the planet. And as long as this has not happened, the ability of socialism to maintain relative strengths in the form of parity — which through the fault of the Americans are at a very high level today — gives those chief material guarantees of security which serve the entire world. And here one has to take into account that the Soviet strategic forces are intended — both because of our peace-loving course and obligations not to be first to use nuclear weapons — only for a counterstrike, while the U.S. ones are intended for first strike. It is therefore that the thinking of the U.S. strategists is such that in evaluations, conclusions, and especially in talks, they are operating with their own categories which are unacceptable for real accords. Today, a potential aggressor must know that he can attempt to destroy an enemy by means of nuclear weapons — by the way, Washington's SDI precisely testifies that pursuit of the ephemeral but dangerous specter of decisive superiority is continuing — but he is also just as defenseless in a retaliatory crushing blow. In the Pentagon's bunkers they in no way want to

agree with the imperious demand of the nuclear age. Real security now lies not in the search for ways of achieving victory in a war but in the guaranteed capability of preventing a nuclear cataclysm. And the foundation of such an prevention lies in the strategic balance of nuclear forces.

In the post-war years, imperialism, as is known, has unleashed some 100 local wars and armed conflicts, and has repeatedly placed the world on the verge of a dangerous confrontation, and has conducted global exercises of offensive strategic nuclear forces — for example, of the "Global Shield" type, with many hundreds of bombers carrying nuclear weapons onboard taking to the air and with the targeting of a multitude of missile complexes at real targets. Many of these wars could become the detonators of a large war and provocative exercises can be a prelude to an all-out attack on the Soviet Union and its allies.

But the real might of socialism and its political resolve to defend its gains are forcing the militarists each time to refrain from a nuclear adventure. Parity, balance, the approximate equality of strategic nuclear forces is a mighty restraining factor and a kind of bastion against war. Here I would like to stress that maintaining military-strategic parity is not only the business of designers, of our industry, of the higher operational link of the Army and Navy. This balance is nothing other than the ability of each soldier, each serviceman to carry out his duty to the end, their skill and craftsmanship multiplied by ardent patriotism and irreconcilability toward the enemy. The most complicated military system depends on the full execution of service obligations by each servicemen. For this reason it can be said that today virtually each soldier, sergeant, sergeant-major, officer has a part in dealing with the strategic tasks to safeguard the security of the fatherland.

And one more fundamental observation: While maintaining military-strategic parity in nuclear weapons, there cannot be any question of parity in spiritual forces. We have had, have, and will have moral superiority over the personnel of the imperialist armies. This superiority is expressed in the invincible strength of our ideology, the great fairness of our ideals, the immense advantage of the socialist way of life, and the high moral-political qualities of the man who wears an army or navy greatcoat. On the quality of service and the execution of duty by this man, and speaking precisely, by each serviceman, depends the dearest thing we have — the destiny of our fatherland.